FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 060 *28 March 1985*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Strategic Weapons Session Held in Geneva 27 Mar AA 1
Karpov States SS-20 Deployment Numbers 396 AA 1
[Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT 13 Mar]
Commentaries on MX Funding, Reagan Pressure AA 1
TV's Fesunenko AA 1
TASS' Biryukov AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Lomeyko, Anatoliy Gromyko Appear on Roundtable CC 1
[Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk TV]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA Version of Nicholson Shooting Incident A 1
[27 Mar]
USIA's 'Worldnet' Used in Propaganda War A 1
[Kornilov]
Fesunenko on U.S. 'Violations' of UN Charter A 3
U.S. 'Constructive Engagement' in Africa Viewed A 4
[Tanov]
CIA-Pentagon's 'Operation Quail-Shoot' Noted A 5
U.S. Building of Military Bases in Oman Nears End A 5

SOUTH ASIA

NATO Countries Supplying Arms to Pakistan D 1
[PRAVDA 25 Mar]
India Concerned Over U.S. Bases in Pakistan D 1
Afghan 'Involuntary Refugees' Returning Home D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Decision on Partial Withdrawal From PRK Noted E 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Soviet-Australian Consultations E 1
[27 Mar]

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Account of MSZMP CC Congress Report F 1
[26 Mar]
Romanov Address [PRAVDA 27 Mar] F 11
Kadar Speech [PRAVDA 27 Mar] F 15

WESTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Letter of Reply to FRG Peace Activists G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Ponomarev, Lebanon's Junblatt Discuss Mideast H 1
Israeli Participation in SDI Criticized H 1
[L. Ponomarev]
Moroccan Premier Receives Soviet War Veterans H 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Mar]
TASS Reports on 'Heavy Unrest' in Sudan H 2
Iran's 'Direct Armed Intervention' in DRA Condemned H 2
TASS Reports 26 Mar Iraqi, Iranian Battle Reports H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angolan-Soviet Commission Session Opens J 1
[IZVESTIYA 27 Mar]
IZVESTIYA Reports Soviet Aid to Ethiopia J 1
[24 Mar]
Central Committee Sends Message to Mali Congress J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Italian Paper on Gorbachev 'Secret Report' R 1
[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 27 Mar]
Further Reports on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session R 5
Leaders Shown on TV R 5
Vorotnikov Speech R 6
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Mar]
Information Report on Proceedings R 10
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Mar]
Leading Body Members Elected R 13
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Mar]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Editorial Ponders Tasks Facing Economy S 1
[IZVESTIYA 23 Mar]
Briefs: Ilichevsk Ship Construction; Gas Extraction Output S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Editorial Views Agro-Industrial Cadres' Training T 1
[IZVESTIYA 26 Mar]
Agricultural Academy Discusses Spring Tasks T 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Urges Better Legal Training V 1
[23 Mar]

STRATEGIC WEAPONS SESSION HELD IN GENEVA 27 MAR

LD271225 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva March 27 TASS -- A session of the group on strategic weapons was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

KARPOV STATES SS-20 DEPLOYMENT NUMBERS 396

WA280700 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 13 Mar 85 p 5

[Excerpts] Soviet negotiator Viktor Karpov and his U.S. counterpart Max Kampelman agreed last Tuesday that the new arms negotiations which began yesterday would remain "strictly confidential."

Karpov, when asked whether the Soviet Union now had 396 SS-20 missiles deployed (NATO estimates the number at 414), Karpov replied that there were "no mysteries." "The number is correct," he stated, repeating, "the number is correct."

COMMENTARIES ON MX FUNDING, REAGAN PRESSURE

TV's Fesunenko

OW271321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Mar 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has, after all, sanctioned continuation of the production of first-strike MX intercontinental missiles. Yesterday, with 219 votes against 213, it approved the allocation of $1.5 billion this financial year for the production of another 21 missiles of this kind.

As was known last week, the Senate also approved the allocation of these funds. The voting in the House of Representatives, the results of which were not announced until the very last minute, was preceded by the most intensive White House lobbying of the lawmakers. The President and other administration leaders personally called wavering congressmen, applying carrot-and-stick tactics and occasionally even making frank threats.

As our press has already reported, even Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms, was urgently recalled from Geneva on Reagan's instructions. During the past 2 days, together with the President, he lobbied the lawmakers with the mendacious thesis that continuation of the MX program will, supposedly, promote the success of the Geneva talks.

As soon as the results of voting became known, President Reagan expressed gratitude to those who, as he said, helped efforts aimed at modernization of the U.S. strategic nuclear potential. In connection with this, the assertion of the White House chief that the result of yesterday's voting was, supposedly, a vote for peace and a vote for success at the Geneva talks -- aimed at ending the arms race, as is known, and not at accelerating it -- is surprising, to say the least.

Reagan's remarks about the administration being supposedly ready to do everything to ensure a significant reduction of arms sounded just as demagogic and insincere.

Having thanked, in quotes, the congressmen, the President hastened to remind them that, according to established procedure, another decisive round of voting on the allocation of funds for the production of MX missiles will be held this week in the House of Representatives.

TASS' Biryukov

LD271559 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 27 Mar 85

["'Attack' on Legislators" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov:

Debates in the U.S. Congress on the allocation of 1.5 billion dollars for the deployment of a new portion of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles have turned into a veritable assault on the positions of those who opposed that weapon. President Reagan failed to convince members of the U.S. Congress that MX is efficient as a weapon system, James Reston writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, but he did intimidate them. The Republican administration, he adds, demonstrated its philosophy in politics and diplomacy, which is this: It is much more important to cultivate fear than trust. In essence this is an instance of the policy from the "status of strength".

The MX program has many opponents on Capitol Hill, Senators Edward Kennedy, John Rockefeller, William Proxmire and many other sober-minded political figures stress that MX is not a defensive weapon but an instrument of aggression the deployment of which will whip up the arms race and heighten the threat of nuclear war. The MX program drew fire both from those who are called "liberals" in the United States, and even some of the "hawks".

The existence of this well-echeloned defense compelled the Reagan administration not to spend time praising military advantages of MX missiles and to go right down to intimidation, figuratively speaking, to put a six-shooter to the temple of its opponents. This line of behavior corresponds to Washington's absurd thesis that only the threat of the use of arms allegedly can safeguard the peace.

Corporate giants, such as Boeing, Rockwell International, Westinghouse and others also opened fire on the positions of the legislators. This is quite understandable: For them the congressional debates are an obstacle holding back the pocketing of huge sums in profits. Anyway it is well known that six-shooters are unholstered in the United States on notably less important pretexts, then.

Once the U.S. President described the MX intercontinental ballistic missile as a "peace-maker". A blasphemous idea, especially considering the fact that every such 100-ton monster can carry 10 independently targetable 600-kiloton warheads. However, such a description is quite in the spirit of the White House which is steering a course toward terror in interstate relations. An "undeclared" war on Nicaragua to bring "peace" to Central America, aggression against sovereign Grenada to set things there in "good order", saber-rattling allegedly for the good of the countries where national liberation movements have unfolded -- this is by far an incomplete list of examples of such a policy.

And now the Reagan "team", looking after the interests of the military-industrial complex, resorts to a new brand of terrorism -- intimidation. And this time the target of the attack is the U.S. legislators.

LOMEYKO, ANATOLIY GROMYKO APPEAR ON ROUNDTABLE

DW271302 Cologne WestDeutscher Rundfunk Television Network in German 2000 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Netherlands Television Network's roundtable "The Zwolle Summit" broadcast "last week" with the following participants: Anatoliy Gromyko, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Kremlin adviser, Vladimir Lomeyko, spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Gerd Ruge, chief editor of Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network, John Vinocur, Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and Willem Brugsma, the moderator of the roundtable, all questions in English, answers in Russian, with superimposed German translation]

[Excerpt] [Brugsma] Mr Lomeyko and Mr Gromyko, to begin with I would like to express, on behalf of all of us present here, our regret about the death of Mr Chernenko. But life goes on. A new man, of a new generation, has taken charge of the helm, Mikhail Gorbachev. Do you know him personally?

[Gromyko] I might even say that I know him very well personally. He has great experience as a party leader, and he has been a member of the Politburo since 1980. He started in the rank and file, as we say. I know that Mikhail Gorbachev formerly worked in a machine and tractor station. He is quite familiar with all political and social problems. Comrade Gorbachev worked in various Soviet organizations. He is thoroughly experienced in party and state work, and he has repeatedly been elected member of the Supreme Soviet of our country. This alone is a highly significant position in our country. He does not have to rely on the experience of others because he has manifold knowledge and quite clearly understands the projects which he takes charge of and he carries them through to the end.

[Brugsma] Mr Ruge, does that satisfy your curiosity about the new man at the helm or do you have additional questions?

[Ruge] It sounds good to me that he attains the goal of his plans. I would like to know, however, what his plans are. Can you give me an idea of how current foreign policy will be influenced? Do you believe that a change in climate will occur in political relations with the United States or with Europe?

[Lomeyko] Our plans are well known, and I believe the most important point that we can bring up even now is the fact that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has been pursuing, and will pursue quite consistently in the future as well, the foreign policy of our country, meaning the political line mapped out for decades by our state and our party. An example of this is his first speech during the Central Committee plenum after his election as general secretary. In this speech Gorbachev emphasized that our party and our state, the Soviet Union, will consistently continue to pursue the policy of peace and of peaceful coexistence with the West, meaning a policy of detente and cooperation.

[Vinocur] I am fascinated by Mr Gorbachev, especially by his age. I would like to ask our Soviet friends: What difference does it make to us in the West that Mr Gorbachev is 54 years old? What can we expect with regard to his age, to the great age difference with his most recent predecessors?

[Gromyko] I believe it is all the better the younger a statesman is. After all, health is an important factor for a man and his job. On the other hand, John Vinocur, I believe that we should like [illegible] even closer look at our policy. We have a collective leadership, decisions are made at party meetings. We have a consistent policy. We do not shift from one side to the other as other states sometimes do.

In short, the line of our policy of the 26th party congress will be pursued under the new leadership as well. I can assure you that the 27th party congress will also deal with the foreign policy problems. The strength and power in our foreign policy lies in its clear predictability, with people knowing what to expect from it.

[Brugsma] Gromyko used the word consistency in foreign policy, Mr Lomeyko, and I therefore would like to proceed to the other and most important political events of this week, that is to say, to the start or, if you will, the continuation of the negotiations in Geneva. Why has the Soviet Union returned to Geneva? Just recently it said that first the Pershing II and the cruise missiles must be removed. This has not been done, yet the Soviet Union is in Geneva.

[Lomeyko] Let me say this, gentlemen: Coming to the same place does not mean returning. The ancient Greek philosopher Herodotus said you cannot step into the same river twice. Life, after all, continues to flow. Life changes continuously, and the Soviet delegation now has come to the old city of Geneva for new negotiations, for negotiations which have been newly prepared and arranged with the Soviet Union's approval, and which have nothing in common with preceding negotiations. This is a highly important factors which certain people who greatly desire, and even are anxious for, the Soviet Union's return to Geneva seek to obliterate.

The Soviet Union has sent its delegation to Geneva because the American side agreed to new negotiations offered by the Soviet Union and after mutual understanding had been reached on the points and the objective of these negotiations.

[Brugsma] Mr Ruge, do you believe that what usually is referred to as President Reagan's star wars project and -- officially -- SDI or, spelled out, Strategic Defense Initiative, this Maginot line in space, has contributed to the achievement of new negotiations, albeit not the continuation of the preceding negotiations?

[Ruge] I think that it had something to do with that, just as I believe that this is a highly important matter because it alarms the Soviet Union if the Americans go full force at the Strategic Defense Initiative with high technology in space.

[Brugsma] Mr Gromyko?

[Gromyko] It seems to me that you are dreaming politically, even though you are facing me open-eyed. We regard this Strategic Defense Initiative as an aggressive initiative which undermines Soviet security and which is aimed at undermining the security of the socialist countries and gaining the United States a position of military hegemony. However, the Soviet Union is an economically very powerful state and will never allow this.

[Vinocur] It is defensive. It is an attempt to get away from the spiral of mutual deterrence and to get away from the idea of having to fire missiles at another country, the Soviet Union or any other country of the Warsaw Pact. This is an attempt to have defense initiative which does not shoot at anybody with missiles, kill anybody in a town, has its position in space, and which would make it possible to break the backbone of what President Reagan referred to as the nuclear spiral. It is designed to put an end to the nuclear arms race which, in the final analysis, is immoral. Nobody will be killed by it.

[Lomeyko] Let us cast a glance back at mankind's history. It is quite simple. The weapons kept developing from the first knife and the first shield, and the better the shield was, the sharper became the blade of the knife and the sword. This is how we reached today's situation.

Today Mr Reagan and his aides propose a project which at first glance appears to be quite attractive. Why not? Why should one not create a sphere against intercontinental missiles that cannot be penetrated by any missile. The United States would live in peace and Reagan once said: Let us share it with the East, though the latter is being said rather rarely now. First of all, and this is what the American scientists say and not the Russian scientists, this is what the Nobel Prize winners say, it is impossible to invent a 100-percent defense. The project will swallow up gigantic funds up to $1 trillion. Let us assume that such a sphere, a defensive sphere, were created around the world. According to U.S. estimates its maintenance would require $20-30 billion a year. This means that the money would simply be thrown into space.

[Brugsma] Mr Ruge, where does this leave us poor Europeans?

[Ruge] SDI would never work in Europe against short-range missiles. I believe that there is practically no option of defense, not during our lifetime, in any event. On the other hand, if nuclear warfare is ruled out, we will be confronted with the conventional arms race. This would be fantastically expensive, because we in Europe would then have to foot the bill for part of the U.S. research costs for SDI and, in addition, for costs of conventional armament in Europe. But we would hardly have any choice because the two superpowers, as far as I know, are operating at the utter limit of their ABM treaties. What I mean to say is that there has been Soviet research and work on killer satellites and super-radar which goes beyond the ABM treaty. The Americans are doing the same. Both sides claim to observe the treaty, but basically they are somewhat beyond it. Hence, we are in a very difficult situation.

[Brugsma] Be it as it may, let us get down from space and back to earth. My government, the Government of the Netherlands, had decided not to allow the deployment of 48 cruise missiles in the Netherlands if by November the Soviet Union does not have more than 378 SS-20 missiles installed. What happened? Did Moscow not receive the message of Prime Minister Lubbers, or was it that you did not care?

[Lomeyko] Mr Brugsma, I would like to tell you the following: We have not gathered for the purpose of counting the missiles on each side. The problem is not with the number. The problem of our century as I see it lies in the question whether the political leaders of the world are capable of outgrowing the old mode of thinking that is based on the fist and not on the mind, whether they are capable of recognizing a new epoch, because the nuclear age is fundamentally different from all previous eras. Mere counting will not get us anywhere. This is important.

[Brugsma] Mr Lomeyko, you did not answer my question. What I said was: Did Moscow receive the Netherlands Government's message or did it not? Or did it make no difference to Moscow? This is a precise question.

[Gromyko] I would like to say something quite simple in this context. You count the missiles, we count the missiles. Of course, you do not wish to count the French and British missiles. So let us leave them aside for now. Thousands of nuclear weapons aboard U.S. aircraft carriers are permanently cruising off our coasts. Why -- and this is the answer to your question -- should all these missiles, Russian and American alike, not be removed? Why not?

[Brugsma] Mr Ruge.

[Ruge] One question: You said that we need new ideas in the nuclear age. Do you believe, then, that it is good policy on the part of the Soviet Union to reply to the U.S. SDI with further offensive weapons production instead of with additional defensive weapons? Or should the Soviet side not embark on a new course in that respect?

[Lomeyko] We and many American scientists are saying that the Russians will find an answer to SDI. Why should we develop a system that would immediately eat up $1 trillion if one knows from the outset that it will be ineffective when we need the money spent on the development of this project for the solution of social problems of our world?

[Vinocur] You know, I heard a new idea the other day. It came from the immediate environment of Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister. After Belgium had decided to go through with the NATO deployment, he said he went to see a gentleman who Mr Gromyko knows quite well -- I mean his father -- with the following proposal: We will not deploy if you agree that the continuation of the Geneva negotiations is not a condition, a pawn, for the discontinuation of the American SDI research. He said: We will not install the missiles if you say that this condition is not valid, and we will talk about everything, and we will annul the threat the Russians have imposed on the Geneva negotiations. When Mr Tindemans informed the Belgian newsmen about it, he said that Mr Gromyko did not give him an answer. He said no, and that was it. So there was such a new idea, and this idea would have halted and avoided the deployment. But it seems to me that the Soviet side has no intention to drop the threat to pull the rug out from under the Geneva negotiations again.

[Brugsma] It is a fact, Mr Gromyko, that the Soviet Union could easily get 96 cruise missiles off its back, 48 in Belgium and 48 in the Netherlands. It is your choice. Why do you not do it?

[Gromyko] It is also in your interest, because you need not be great scientists or an Isaac Newton to recognize that any action immediately produces a reaction. Any country deploying nuclear weapons that potentially threaten the Soviet Union or other socialist countries on its territory provokes an immediate reaction. This is why we support the proposal concerning the establishment of a denuclearized zone in northern Europe. A denuclearized zone is a very good idea. Why does your government fail to support it, and why does your government depreciate it all the time? And another thing: All questions we pose to ourselves lead us to one conclusion, namely, that we must freeze all nuclear weapons arsenals. Why are you against the freeze -- I do not mean you personally but the U.S. Administration, the U.S. Government? Why should not all nuclear weapons arsenals be frozen? We propose it, we offer it, and we will never enhance our weapons arsenals.

[Brugsma] A question in return, Mr Gromyko: I am sure that all of us understand that the Soviet superpower wants to defend itself against the other superpower. But why on earth did the Soviet Union ever consider it necessary to target more than 1,000 S-20 missile warheads at the heads of us Europeans who have neither the ambition nor the means to follow in the footsteps of Napoleon Bonaparte or Adolf Hitler?

[Gromyko] But you stuffed Western Europe with nuclear weapons on four U.S. military bases directed against the Soviet Union. These weapons are not quite new but modernized. We must freeze them and then eliminate them. What we have to say over and over again is: Let us freeze all nuclear weapons and let us then remove them from Western Europe. Would this not be a good idea?

[illegible] Mr Rupp?

[illegible] Mr Gromyko, of course, the installation of Soviet short-range weapons in [illegible] Czechoslovakia which, I believe, must be regarded as first-strike [illegible] if one is to have any purpose. Are these to be frozen as well? So far there [illegible] talk about a freeze on the Pershing and SS-20 level. And this is not [illegible] for the Europeans.

[Lomeyko] I must tell you directly that if the Soviet Union says: Let us freeze, then it does so in reaction to the appeals of the world public including the American public which are in harmony with our concepts. What we mean is: Freeze of all existing nuclear potentials and arsenals so that we can halt this process and try to reduce the volume of nuclear armament.

[Brugsma] We will keep the freeze in mind.

[Vinocur] I am a bit concerned that you are lulling, especially our listeners in the Netherlands, to sleep because this involves an argument that is 3 years old. The American position on it has not changed. What they will tell you is: Remove all SS-20's and NATO will remove all cruise and Pershing missiles. They will say: Let us bring them down to zero. The same is true for the intercontinental missiles. We will say: Reduce them by thousands, reduce them to the lowest possible level. The freeze would keep them up. They would still be there and remain just as dangerous. Let us remove them for good.

[Brugsma] What I would like to say at this state of the game is: Let us get away from missiles and missile count because it is worthwhile to continue talking about the freeze.

[Ruge] I believe that the West and East European governments should, 10 years after Helsinki, think about calling on the superpowers to discuss the freeze of all missiles in Europe, short-and intermediate-range missiles alike. This will be worthwhile.

[Brugsma] In this connection, Mr Ruge, I do not know whether you do not slightly share my view. Europe reminds me of an elderly landlady in whose boarding house two guests reside who cannot stand each other but whom she cannot kick out. So she lives in the permanent anxiety that they will get at each other's throat some day and break all her good china in the process. Can we not ask the superpowers to relocate their quarrel to the Pacific, to the North Pole, or to space -- no, not to space as we just arrived at the conclusion that this would not be such a good idea.

[Ruge] It sounds nice but I believe it will not work. Europe is part of the confrontation of the superpowers, and in effect the Soviet Union is part of Europe, of course. It will be very difficult. [Gromyko begins to interrupt] All right part of the Soviet Union is part of Europe. That makes it somewhat difficult. I think we cannot change the situation geographically. Hence, we must find something other than sending them away.

[Brugsma] Mr Gromyko, or Mr Lomeyko, or both of you: I remember that in 1957 another leader of the Soviet Union, Khrushchev, said that the Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw all its Armed Forces behind its national borders under the proviso that the United States does the same. Does this offer still stand?

[Lomeyko] I will answer this question. This cannot be solved today or tomorrow. If confidence exists, enhanced confidence and political and economic cooperation, many problems will be resolved. It is extremely important to take the first step and then to proceed step by step. We were the first to propose the nonuse of nuclear weapons, but the Americans refused to follow us. We would go even further. Let us dissolve the military blocs.

[Brugsma] Let us first consult the other superpower.

[Vinocur] The other superpower would like to know what the Europeans think about the proposal that the Soviet troops, about 500,000 men, withdraw behind the Soviet Union's border and that the U.S. troops leave Europe. The answer rests with the Europeans.

Will they feel safe and out of danger? Will they feel safe sometime in the future when the Soviets are behind their borders and the Americans have gone back to the United States? I do not know.

[Brugsma] What about the other European here?

[Ruge] Well, I do not think that the Europeans would feel very safe if something one-sided would occur or something that you described. If it can be done it would involve a long process, step by step which, of course, requires the emergence of understanding and confidence beforehand. I believe that the latter is absolutely necessary because it is impossible to simply push the two powers aside. This is why I believe that in the long run this is the direction in which the Western Europeans and also the Eastern Europeans should work.

[Brugsma] Go ahead, Mr Gromyko.

[Gromyko] I am very glad that you brought up this question because Europe is one of the oldest continents on earth with the richest culture and tradition, and historically linked with the Soviet Union. We have a great wealth of historical and intellectual values. If I understood you correctly, you believe that detente has disappeared from Europe or died. I must say that you are exaggerating a bit there. The significance of detente to us Europeans is, in my opinion, not the detente in Europe as it had been interpreted in the mid-seventies. But the idea of detente continues to exist in Europe. We can recognize new beginnings of detente. This detente process has struck very deep roots in Europe. What we need is some concrete measures which the Americans and Russians could both accept. This may be freezing or mutual commitments, or agreements in Geneva where we believe that it is possible to come to terms, because we have gone to Geneva with the feeling that a success should be scored because we must not bury detente. This does not mean enhancing the security of one side at the expense of the security of the other side.

[Brugsma] As the final point of this discussion, we proceed to another theme. In this connection I would like to quote an outstanding U.S. diplomat and scholar, George F. Kennan. Just recently he wrote that society, as we know it, is being threatened by several existence-threatening crises. Some of them are the ecological time bomb, the population explosion, environment pollution, and dwindling natural resources. Some others are the prosperity gap between North and South, undernourishment, famine, corrupt governments. These are the hotbeds of crisis that will destroy our world if we fail to eliminate them. Instead of trying this, all of us are obsessed with the possibility -- and not even a very likely one -- of an armed attack. Mr Ruge, what is your opinion about George Kennan's statement?

[Ruge] Well, I simply believe that the two great powers are really fixed on each other. They simply fail to see the problems emerging in other regions, in the southern part of the globe. This, I think, is one of the great tragedies. I would like to know whether a change will occur before it is too late. I do not think so.

[Brugsma] Do you agree with your renowned compatriot, John?

[Vinocur] Yes and no. In my opinion we were not in the crisis many of my friends said we were in the past few years. Erich Honecker spoke of an ice age that would set in if the missiles were installed in Europe, but there was no ice age. Talks continued everywhere. Mr Gromyko met with Mr Shultz in Stockholm at the disarmament talks held there and the Vienna talks were continued. The Soviets and the Americans are condemned to getting along with each other and to respecting each other. They are condemned to talking to one side and to understanding each other.

I sincerely believe that both sides are perfectly aware of this and that people on both sides expect or wish that developments will be avoided that are not considered advantageous. I am quite optimistic about the Geneva negotiations. There is a desire among people for bringing about true progress. The Americans are talking in this direction, and I think that it can only be advantageous to Mr Gorbachev if he talks in that direction as well.

[Gromyko] What Mr Vinocur said reflects a reasonable position, I think. Considering the present state of international affairs the Soviet Union must seek ways of understanding. But I might say and underscore one point: The search for good ways of understanding will materialize only if and when we try to arrive at, and succeed in accomplishing, some compromises, if and when we begin to cooperate after we again maintain the principle of equality and mutual security.

[Lomeyko] Mr Brugsma, I agree with what you said about the global problems and the threat which is hanging over mankind like a sword of Damocles. We express it this way: Our planet is not resting on solid walls but on three time bombs that could annihilate our civilization unless they are defused. One of them is the time bomb of nuclear arms race, the second is the constantly increasing gap between the developed countries in the North and the developing countries in the South -- as the standard expression reads. The third time bomb is the ecological bomb, meaning environmental pollution. This brings up the question of whether we can defuse these bombs. I believe we can, but only under the condition, gentlemen, that mankind does not regard itself as parties fighting each other but as members of the same terrestrial community and that we must live in this world and find the food to feed the hungry and find the means to purify the water and to save the dying forests. There is only one condition to be met for this purpose, namely, putting a stop to the nuclear arms race and rechanneling the funds used for that arms race. Thank you.

PRAVDA VERSION OF NICHOLSON SHOOTING INCIDENT

PM271420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Concerning the Incident Involving American Servicemen"]

[Text] On Sunday, 24 March, at about 1600, on the territory of a closed military installation of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany in the area of the town of Ludwigslust, Schwerin Bezirk, a Soviet sentry who was guarding a combat equipment store discovered a stranger wearing a camouflage suit who had secretly approached the store in question and, having opened its window, was taking photographs.

Acting in strict compliance with military regulations, the sentry demanded in Russian and German that the stranger stop. When the latter failed to comply and attempted to escape [skrytsya], the sentry fired a warning shot in the air. Since the intruder failed to stop even after this, the sentry was forced to use his weapon. The intruder was killed by the shot that was fired.

It was established that the intruder was Major A. Nicholson, a staffer of the American military liaison mission who, together with Staff Sergeant J. Schatz, had driven in a motor vehicle onto the territory of the military installation, despite the existence of clearly visible warning signs in Russian and German. While Nicholson conducted the espionage operation, Schatz remained in the vehicle and covered Nicholson's actions. He was detained by Soviet servicemen.

Thus the above-mentioned reconnaissance actions by American servicemen constitute a crude violation of the 3 April 1947 Agreement on Military Liaison Missions, on the basis of which the U.S. mission in Potsdam functions. According to Article 10 of the agreement, mission members are forbidden to move in "places where military units are stationed."

Similar unlawful actions by American servicemen have also occurred on earlier occasions. In August 1982, for example, during an attempt to apprehend U.S. mission staffers who were engaged in military reconnaissance in a closed zone in the area of the population center of Rorbek, Potsdam Bezirk, they deliberately ran down a Soviet Army officer, causing him grievous bodily harm.

The Soviet side has repeatedly drawn the attention of official U.S. representatives to the provocative and dangerous nature of such actions. The tragic outcome of what happened March 24 is regrettable, but the entire responsibility for this lies totally with the American side, which is now circulating a deliberately false version of what happened.

In connection with the above-mentioned reconnaissance action by American liaison mission staffers, the USSR Embassy in Washington, in accordance with instructions issued to it, it has lodged a resolute protest with the U.S. State Department and has demanded that the American side take the necessary measures for strict fulfillment of the 1947 Agreement on Military Liaison Missions.

USIA'S 'WORLDNET' USED IN PROPAGANDA WAR

LD271010 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 27 Mar 85

["In the Service of Slanderers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 17 TASS -- TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

In an attempt to camouflage the aggressive essence and hegemonistic directedness of their foreign policy the ruling circles of the United States are stepping up the propaganda war against the forces of peace and progress, making ever greater use of the latest technical means for this. New evidence of this is a statement made by the director of USIA, the United States Information Agency, Charles Wick in which he advertises in every way the "Worldnet" system, contending that it is a very suitable one and supposedly enhances the dissemination of "objective" information.

What is "Worldnet"? It is a worldwide television network created under the auspices of USIA in 1983-1984 and ensuring two-way communications between the USIA headquarters in Washington and its more than 200 representatives in 125 countries. As planned by the creators of this system, it should increase the chances of USIA propaganda programmes reaching foreign viewers.

In other words, "Worldnet" is a sort of television variant of the "Voice of America". And they have common tasks: to slander socialism, to try to undermine the national-liberation movement, to present the policy of the United States in a favourable light. As is known, the so called "Euronet", the European network, was the first stage of "Worldnet" and is intended to influence the population of West European countries, first of all NATO countries. How did "Euronet" begin its activities? Among the very first to appear on it was the head of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger.

Weinberger, and in his wake other officials from Washington as well, inundate the West Europeans with torrents of inventions about the mythical "Soviet threat" and try to persuade them in every way that the American Pershings and cruise missiles, that are being deployed in Western Europe and with the help of which Washington would like to turn Europe into a potential theatre of war, into a hostage of the Pentagon, are supposedly designed to "strengthen security" in the continent...

And what is the content of "Worldnet" programmes intended for countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America? These programmes centre on attempts to justify the aggressive course pursued by Washington which has elevated terror, brigandage and diktat to the status of state policy. On ideological subversion against developing states. On slanderous attacks against sovereign Afghanistan which for several years already is the target of an undeclared war unleashed by the United States. On lies and inventions about revolutionary Nicaragua.

All-out promotion of the so called "American way of life". Such is the "objective information" in the interpretation of Mr Wick and his like, which actually is nothing but information and cultural imperialism. "The system of direct telecasting opens the road for the extensive ideological infiltration of the emergent countries by the former colonial powers", the Senegalese newspaper LE SOLEIL wrote. "This technology makes it possible to flood the developing countries with a stream of information that suits imperialism, undermines the young national telecommunication systems and will have a negative impact on the development of national culture".

The fundamental principles of the activity of states in the field of direct telecasting have been studied for a number of years in United Nations bodies. The overwhelming majority of states stand on the position that direct telecasting to a foreign state should be carried out only on the basis of agreements or accords with that state, that is on the basis of its clearly expressed consent. But to this day Washington is doing everything to dismantle the legal principles of direct telecasting under the pretext of the "free flow of information", to impose on sovereign states propaganda stereotypes directed at whipping up tension and sowing enmity among nations.

FESUNENKO ON U.S. 'VIOLATIONS' OF UN CHARTER

OW280011 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Mar 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The latest mail received here at the television studio contains several questions on international topics. For example, Great Patriotic War veteran Comrade Pinchuk, from Artem in Maritime Kray, asks what rights and opportunities does the United States have in the job of ending war and defending the sovereignty of various states? Comrade Aleksandrova from Ufa and Great Patriotic War veteran Comrade Zavyalova from Magnitogorsk develop the theme suggested by Comrade Pinchuk and ask us, why does not the United Nations condemn the U.S. imperialist policy and deny America its veto right or exclude the United States from the United Nations?

In connection with this, I would like to say first of all that the United Nations, as it charter, which was adopted in June 1945, says, considers its main aim to be maintenance of international peace and security. In the very article of the UN Charter, it says that with this aim, the United Nations intends to take effective collective measures to prevent and eliminate threats to peace and to put down acts of aggression or other violations of peace. This main UN instrument for the realization of these principles and the achievement of these aims is the Security Council, which is empowered to hand down resolutions, that are binding on all members of the organization. It establishes the existence of any threat to peace, any violation of peace and act of aggression, and determines the measures that should be adopted in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

These measures may not necessarily be linked with the use of armed forces. This means, perhaps, severing diplomatic and economic relations with the country violatng the UN Charter, or suspending railroad, maritime, air, telegraph, and other communications with this country. In cases where these measures prove to be insufficient, the Security Council can undertake actions with air, naval, or gound forces. Contingents of these forces are formed from units of UN member-countries.

Obviously, comrades, we should not forget also that the loud and virtually global public and political reaction which in many cases Security Council decisions evoke, or maybe not the decision itself but the process of debate in the Security Council on aggressive actions of various countries, has a very great impact on countries that threaten peace and security of other states. Perhaps the most vivid example of this is the repeated discussion of the Middle East crisis in the Security Council or, say the situation in Central America. Also, in making use of its veto right, the United States frequently has frustrated the use of effective measures against, say, the aggressor country of Israel, or has frustrated the discussion of bandit terrorist acts being carried out by CIA mercenaries against Nicaragua from Honduran territory. However, even in this case, discussion of these crisis in the Security Council and the broad publicity of this discussion have had a great moral effect and exposed the culprits causing the crisis situations in these areas of the globe.

In concluding my response to these questions, I would like to say that from the aforementioned the answer is probably clear to the question, why does the United Nations expel the United States from its ranks? It seems to me that such severe or surgical measures in the given cases would hardly be justified. Yes, of course, the United States has repeatedly violated the UN Charter, the United States has repeatedly shielded aggressors, and it itself has often been an aggressor. Let us remember Grenada, for example.

However, U.S. membership in the United Nations serves primarily as a restraining factor, to a certain degree, for U.S. imperialism, and secondly permits healthy forces of the international community to exert control and, if necessary, criticism and condemnation of the United States at the General Assembly sessions, in the Security Council, and in other UN organs.

U.S. 'CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT' IN AFRICA VIEWED

LD271321 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] Tension in the south of Africa is mounting. The region's problems have again appeared among the burning international issues. Radio Moscow observer Georgiy Tanov believes that in this context the visit to Africa by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, has acquired a special political coloring.

It's obvious that the purpose of the visit was to save the notorious American policy of regional settlements (?or) constructive engagement with South Africa from complet discredit if not collapse. Four years have passed since the Reagan administration proclaimed this policy during the first weeks of its first term of office. What are the results? First let's hear opinions voiced by Mr Crocker during an interview with the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY. Mr Crocker claimed that Namibia's independence was one of the top priority goals of United States foreign policy, that Washington supported Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council of Namibia's independence and that South Africa, too, agreed with that resolution.

One can add that the Organization of African Unity, Frontline States, the South West Africa People's Organization, and the UN General Assembly also back Resolution 435. The whole world is for the resolution. Mr Crocker claimed that everything was to be decided by South Africa, a country that has for years been ignoring the will of the world community, inventing ever more ridiculous arguments. The latest concerns the presence of the Cuban troop contingent in Angola. (?But) Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council allegedly accepted by Pretoria does not say anything about Angola or Cuban troops, because it is entirely devoted to the decolonization of Namibia..

However, Washington believes there is nothing wrong about farming out the destiny of the Namibian people to the colonial Pretoria regime, a regime that has for decades been occupying Namibia and part of Angola's territory over the past few years. It's an open secret that it was Washington that advised Pretoria to link the Namibian issue to Angola's internal affairs. Speaking of the situation in South Africa itself, Mr Crocker said that President Reagan was against apartheid. Meanwhile, massacres of blacks in South Africa continue. As Mr Crocker gave his interview President Reagan told a news conference in Washington he regretted the violence in South Africa. He said that the White House was waiting for details. At the same time, he claimed that it was South Africa's indigenous population that was to be blamed for violence and not the racists.

The U.S. President alleged that his country was exerting prophylactic pressure on South Africa, that success in the cause of softening apartheid was obvious, but that there was still a long way to go. One is bound to recall that the same claims had been made 4 years ago when Washington proclaimed the policy of constructive engagement with South Africa.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who is also chairman of the Organization of African Unity, was right all along when he said during his visit to London that the policy of constructive engagement was leading nowhere. This policy has encouraged the racists to increase violence at home and against neighboring countries. If we recall massacres in South Africa, mass arrests of members of the opposition, violations of agreements Pretoria signed with its neighbors, a series of major acts of sabotage by UNITA and the so-called Mozambique National Resistance in Angola and Mozambique, Pretoria's record high military budget of 4.3 billion rands for the current fiscal year, if we recall all this it will become clear that Mr Crocker was fighting a losing battle.

As it was predicted, the quiet diplomacy of the United States in southern Africa has failed to benefit the Africans but provided a solid backing for the Pretoria regime, a close ally of the United States.

CIA-PENTAGON'S 'OPERATION QUAIL-SHOOT'

LD261247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 25 Mar 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Operation Quail-Shoot is the code name of one of the secret programs being carried out jointly by the Pentagon and the CIA. The U.S. press reports that in the context of this program the Pentagon has secretly transferred subdivisions of Green Berets into Honduras. Together with CIA instructors, they have created a training center there for bandits from Honduran Army special purpose units. The training of Somozist contras, by means of which the CIA is waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua, also takes place there.

U.S. BUILDING OF MILITARY BASES IN OMAN NEARS END

LD260051 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 25 TASS -- The Pentagon has practically completed the construction of a network of military facilities in the Sultanate of Oman situated in the south-east of the Arabian Peninsula, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports today. In the past five years Washington has spent at least 260 million dollars on this work which included the modernization of four Air Force and naval bases in El Sib, Thumrais, Al Khasab and in the Al Masirah Island. All these structures have already been put at the disposal of the interventionist U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force."

NATO COUNTRIES SUPPLYING ARMS TO PAKISTAN

PM271629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Korovikov under the rubric "Stamped 'Made in the USA'": "From the Pentagon's Arsenals"]

[Text] Delhi, 24 March -- A variety of modern weapons continues to arrive in Pakistan from NATO countries, above all the United States. Washington has already set aside the large sum of $676 million for Pakistan for the purchase of new weapons next year. According to Indian agency reports, talks are now under way on supplies of the latest Orion and Hawkeye reconnaissance aircraft and improved types of radar and missiles to Islambad. Modernization of its Navy is being stepped up. For instance, a 300 million-pound contract was recently signed with Britain for the construction of free frigates.

The facts show that the Pentagon and NATO are consistently continuing the policy of turning Pakistan into their main strategic military bridgehead in South Asia.

INDIA CONCERNED OVER U.S. BASES IN PAKISTAN

LD261836 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] New Delhi March 26 TASS -- Answering inquiries of deputies of the lower chamber of parliament, the Defense Minister of India Narasimha Rao said today that the Indian Government was thoroughly examining reports on the U.S. striving to create military bases on the territory of Pakistan. India cannot remain aloof to the military preparations which directly affect its security, he stressed.

The U.S. policy of mass deliveries of most up-to-date armaments to Pakistan evokes the growing concern in India, the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD points out. The Indian press has published of late a number of reports to the effect that Pakistan has started the building of depots for American armaments. Newspapers also wrote about a possible utilization by the U.S. of a number of Pakistani Air Force and naval bases in case of emergency situations in the region.

AFGHAN 'INVOLUNTARY REFUGEES' RETURNING HOME

NC271051 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Report by Yuriy (Krasnov) following 'recent' visit to Afghanistan, entitled "Tazeh Gol's Important Choice"]

[Text] Involuntary refugees: This is how Afghans in Afghanistan describe their compatriots who must live on the other side of the border, either in Pakistan or in Iran. Local officials and leaders of counterrevolutionary groups keep these people there by force. Many of them have to risk their lives to return to their homeland. Nevertheless, thousands of Afghans have overcome all difficulties, have found faith in the reality of the revolution, and have returned home.

In Kabul I was able to meet one such person, whose return to the homeland was a long and difficult one. The 28-year-old Tazeh Gol told me the story of his life, and he talked about the sad lives of those who live far from their homeland.

Tazeh Gol was among the thousands of Afghans who went to Iran in search of work before the 1978 revolution. He was informed after some months that a revolution had taken place in Afghanistan and that Daud's regime had been overthrown. Tazeh Gol and a group of his compatriots then decided to return home, but, as he told me: We were prevented from doing so by leaders of the Mohammad Nabi' band. They told me that I could return only on their orders and with weapon in hand, or else I would face death.

... threats were not empty words. Tazeh Gol had realized, from the experience of his compatriots abroad, that those who refused to join the counterrevolutionaries' ranks had only two alternatives: either to be buried alive, or to be sent by force to the Iran-Iraq war front. Tazeh Gol, this inexperienced youth who was only 22 at the time, was forced to come to terms whith himself. He was sent to Pakistan and started serving Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of one of the counterrevolutionary groups. Tazeh Gol received military training in the Pari Kenar camp and became the commander of a group. Naturally, this camp was listed as a camp for emigrants. However, it is in fact a special area where armed terrorist groups are trained under the supervision of foreign instructors. This area has nothing in common with other camps, where Afghans who have been separated from their homeland lead dire lives. Tazeh Gol said: Aid and medicine do not reach the emigrants. Whatever is sent for them ends up in the hands of Pakistani officials. Pillaging takes place at all levels and it is the middlemen and hoarders who benefit. Emigrants are forced to live in groups of 15 or 20 in a single tent, with rudimentary health conditions. These people suffer from hunger. The intolerable living conditions and punishment for the smallest mistake constitute the sharp policy of the leaders of counterrevolutionary groups, who try to attract disappointed and helpless people to their ranks in this way.

Molla (Kara Golyabudi), who also returned to Afghanistan, told me how he spent 9 months in one of the special camps for emigrants. He recalled how he was beaten up in the camp's prison. He said: I held the Koran in my hand, but this did not prevent them from beating me.

Despite all of these trials, Tazeh Gol, Molla (Kara Golyabudi), and thousands of other Afghan emigrants have returned to their homeland. Tazeh Gol told me: When Hekmatyar sent me to Afghanistan at the head of a group, we decided not to fire even a single bullet in our country. But I was then informed that Hekmatyar himself ordered that we kill Mahmud Mohsen Khan, our tribal elder, whose only crime was that he had announced in all of the mosques that our tribe would not accept the rule of the brigands. We decided to end our operations and to turn to the popular government. We developed faith in that government and we believed in its general amnesty decree; and we were not wrong.

The popular government granted amnesty to Tazeh Gol and to all those who retuned to the homeland with him. In addition, they were given weapons. Tazeh Gol is now responsible for the mobilization of a group of people in his village.

This and similar meetings in Afghanistan convinced me that more and more people today support the popular rule, cooperate with the government for the welfare of the masses, and defend it with weapons in hand. This is yet additional evidence of the increasing and consolidating creditability of the DRA Government.

SRV DECISION ON PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL FROM PRK NOTED

LD271418 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi March 27 TASS -- According to a report of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, the SRV National Defence Ministry issued a communique on the decision taken jointly with the Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on a fresh withdrawal from Kampuchea soon of a part of the Vietnamese volunteers staying there at the request of the Kampuchean Government. This step is being taken in conformity with the decisions of the Vientiane summit meeting of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on an annual partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers as the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea strengthens, the communique points out.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SOVIET-AUSTRALIAN CONSULTATIONS

PM271547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consultations"]

[Text] Canberra, 25 Mar -- Soviet-Australian consultations have been held here between representatives of the two countries' foreign ministries.

There was an exchange of opinions on questions of preventing the arms race in space and stopping it on earth. Great attention was devoted to questions relating to the banning of nuclear weapons tests, freezing nuclear weapons, and preventing their spread.

Ambassador V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium, and Ye.M. Samoteykin, USSR ambassador to Australia, participated in the consultations on the Soviet side.

PRAVDA ACCOUNT OF MSZMP CC CONGRESS REPORT

FM271300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "13th MSZMP Congress: MSZMP Central Committee Report"]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Mar -- The MSZMP Central Committee report on the fulfillment of the 12th congress decisions and the party's tasks has been submitted for discussions at the 13th MSZMP Congress, which has opened here. The written text of the report has been distributed among the delegates.

The work of the 13th party congress, the report says, is taking place at a time when the Hungarian people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation from fascism. It was 4 decades ago that the Soviet Union, which bore the main burden of World War II, together with the other states in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, scored victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. We piously cherish the memory of the heroes who gave their lives in the struggle for the peoples' freedom and of the Hungarian Communists, democrats, and antifascist patriots who did not spare their own lives in the struggle against fascism in their own motherland and in other countries.

Liberated by the Soviet Army, Hungary became independent again; a new era began in our people's history, and the path to social progress was opened. The Hungarian people were able to take advantage of the opportunity that was offered and, having overthrown the power of the capitalists and landowners, they created a new socialist society on Hungarian soil. The momentous gains of the last 40 years are the result of the close cooperation of party and people, of Communists and nonparty people struggling in a single formation with them. The establishment and consolidation of the power of the working class and working people, the nationalization of the means of production, the transition to planned management of the economy, the industrialization, the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the improvement of the economy's management, the development and expansion of socialist democracy, the creation of firm national unity, and the other gains -- all these have helped our people's ascent, the fundamental transformation of their living conditions, and the considerable improvement of the population's material and cultural living standards.

Guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and loyally upholding the interests of the working class and the working masses, our party has earned the firm trust of the people and has become the leading force in society.

In their struggle to build the socialist society and in their daily labor our people constantly sense the solidarity of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the international communist movement, and progressive people all over the world and enjoy their support.

Unfavorable trends in the development of the international situation have intensified during the period under review, the MSZMP Central Committee report notes. The basic cause of the increase in international tension is the desire of extremist imperialist circles in the United States to disrupt the military equilibrium prevailing between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO and attain unilateral military superiority.

A most dangerous stage of the arms race has begun as a result of steps taken by NATO. Military and political tension has been particularly intensified by the deployment of new U.S. medium-range weapons in West European countries. The U.S. plans for the militarization of space are fraught with particular danger.

A decisive role in the prevention of a further deterioration in the international situation is played by the policy of peace implemented by the socialist countries. The socialist community countries are channeling their efforts toward curbing the arms race, reducing the level of military confrontation, settling disputed international questions via talks, and continuing the East-West dialogue.

The coordinated efforts of the socialist community countries effectively serve the cause of preserving world peace. The Warsaw Pact Organization is an important international political and military factor and the main guarantor of the military-strategic equilibrium of forces which has been historically established.

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-states have advanced a whole series of all-encompassing initiatives with a view to eliminating the danger of the unleashing of a world war, limiting nuclear and conventional types of weapons, and attaining military equilibrium at the lowest possible level of armaments. It is a regrettable fact that hitherto the United States and NATO have failed to give a positive response to these proposals and are striving, as before, to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium.

The antiwar movements, in which the broadest people's strata and political social forces are taking part, are now playing a greater role in the cause of defending peace.

Great significance from the viewpoint of the future shaping of the international situation, and particularly of the curbing of the arms race, attaches to the Soviet-U.S. talks on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons.

Despite the more complex conditions of international political life and the world economy, the socialist countries are continuing to successfully build the new society. Our states are making efforts aimed at increasing the national economy's intensiveness, enhancing its efficiency, and accelerating technological progress. The most urgent tasks in the majority of socialist countries now are those of improving the system for managing the economy to bring it into line with the new requirements of present development.

The economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries held in Moscow in June 1984 was an important landmark along the path of the development of cooperation between socialist community states. The decisions made at the conference define ways to make fuller use of the advantages of socialist economic integration.

Hungary's foreign policy in today's complex and tense international situation invariably follows the course mapped out by the 12th party congress. Its energetic international activity, which is coordinated with the socialist community countries, is founded upon the desire to create the most favorable external conditions for socialist building and the desire to promote social progress and the defense of peace.

The alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have become stronger, and ties with developing countries, particularly socialist-oriented countries, have expanded. Ties with other states are based on the principles and practice of peaceful coexistence.

In its report the MSZMP Central Committee asks the congress to approve the foreign policy course of the party and the state, a course serving the Hungarian people's vital interests and the course of peace, the relaxation of international tension, social progress and socialism.

The experience of the 4 decades since the country's liberation, including the period since the previous congress, the report says, proves that the multifaceted and fruitful fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union is of decisive significance for our motherland. The period under review saw the successful development of Hungarian-Soviet political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural ties. The summit meetings between the leaders of our countries' parties and governments, which invariably emphasized the total coincidence of views on all fundamental questions of socialist building and international life, were particularly significant for their development. The Soviet Union is the most reliable international bulwark of our country's independence and our creative socialist building. The further strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the all-around expansion of cooperation between our countries and peoples accord with Hungary's fundamental national interests.

We deem it a most important task to strengthen cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA, enhance its efficiency, and constantly improve its forms and methods.

Our ties with the socialist countries continues to develop and our cooperation with them expends; we highly value and make use of their experience in socialist building. We invariably strive to help develop ties and improve cooperation with all socialist countries. Hungary's ties with the PRC, like those of the other socialist countries, developed during the period under review.

Our ties with capitalist countries expanded on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and consideration of mutual interests. We are striving to maintain dialogue, continue cooperation, and expand political, economic, cultural, and other ties with countries with different social systems.

During the period under review Hungary displayed solidarity with the peoples struggling to consolidate their independence and with movements waging a struggle against dictatorial regimes. As far as possible, Hungary supported and will continue to support progressive countries and movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We have advocated the fair settlement of local armed conflicts by political means; Hungary seeks to expand, on the basis of the principles of mutual benefit and interest, its ties with all developing countries that display a readiness to do so.

It will remain a most important goal of Hungary's foreign policy to establish favorable international conditions for our people's socialist creative labor.

The people's trust and support, national cohesion, the firmness of our social system, and the successful building of a socialist society will remain the main guarantee of the successful continuation of this policy.

Describing the domestic political situation and the development of social and political relations in the country, the MSZMP Central Committee emphasizes in its report that Hungary's social system rests on a firm foundation. Socialist national unity in Hungary is built on the foundation of socialist ownership and the community of the fundamental interests and goals of social classes and strata.

The dedication of the working class to the cause of socialism and its activeness and endurance are of decisive significance for our system's stability and further development.

The cooperative peasantry is the reliable ally of the working class. The intelligentsia is helping the country's social, economic, and cultural progress through its labor. About four percent of working people are small goods producers, artisans, and traders. With their labor they help satisfy the population's real requirements. The socialist society will need their activity for a long time to come.

The MSZMP takes real conditions into account, boldly reveals the contradictions arising in the development process, sets future tasks, and, realistically and with due consideration of the opinion of the masses, stimulates the continuation of policy and the cohesion of forces striving for progress.

The party relies on the trade unions, the broadest organization of the working class and working people. The party considers their participation necessary in the elaboration of policy, in the bringing of this policy to the broad masses, and in its implementation.

The education of young people in the spirit of the ideas of socialism and their preparation for independent life are a matter for all society. Society and its institutions must help young people find their place in life, but the young generation must also feel a sense of responsibility for itself and for society.

The party and society trust young people, but they also make appropriate demands on them. We are against superficial or incorrect assessments of young people. We make no secret of the existing adverse phenomena, but we reject all unfair generalizations. Contemporary young people can be evaluated only on the basis of how they perform their obligations, how they live, think, study, and work, and what they do for society.

The report goes on to speak in detail about the role and activity of the Patriotic People's Front and the democratic unions of national minorities, about improvements in the public, economic, and social standing of women, and about the work of Hungary's Presidential Council, National Assembly, and local councils.

The socialist state, the MSZMP Central Committee emphasizes, will continue to play an important and irreplaceable role in the internal and external defense of our constitutional system and socialist gains and in the management and organization of the economy and culture.

The development of socialist democracy is the historic program of our party. The efficient functioning of the institutions of socialist democracy strengthens the working people's power and helps the faster attainment of our goals.

We must strengthen state and civic discipline in all spheres of public life and help people become better aware of the fact that citizens' rights and duties are inseparable and can be implemented only in unity.

The defense of the socialist fatherland is the common cause of the party, the state, and the people. The tense international situation has focused our attention to an even greater extent on questions of the defense of the people's peaceful creative labor and our socialist society. The Hungarian People's Army, the border guards, the internal affairs organs, the workers' militia, and other armed subdivisions -- in close cooperation with one another and with the people's support -- are successfully helping to preserve peace and ensure internal order.

The Hungarian People's Army cooperates closely with the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Its combat readiness is high, and the modernization of military equipment and organizational work are conducted at the planned pace. Our Armed Forces and their subunits are serving the socialist society and are ready to defend the country.

The report notes that since the mid-seventies the economic policy of the party and the state has been aimed primarily at neutralizing the adverse effect of external conditions on the development of the national economy and the living standards of the population. At the same time, a relatively fast pace was maintained in the buildup of production and capital investment and in the raising of living standards. Nevertheless, over a number of years the country's expenditure has significantly exceeded state budget revenue, and this has ultimately led to disruption of the foreign economic balance and to Hungary's indebtedness.

The 12th MSZMP Congress confirmed the correctness of the economic policy launched in 1979, whose key element consisted of improving the foreign economic balance and maintaining the living standards attained by the population. Considerations regarding the further growth of the economy and the domestic utilization of national income were subordinated to these goals.

It was possible to maintain the country's external solvency without detriment to our fundamental gains. The solution of this task required exceptional efforts, since we had to work under conditions where the international political situation had deteriorated, the crisis in the world capitalist economy was continuing, the competition struggle in world markets had intensified, some Western circles were applying the policy of embargoes, and protectionism and discrimination were being stepped up in respect of goods exported by Hungary. The country suffered great losses through the deterioration of the financial conditions of foreign trade. For the sake of maintaining solvency it became necessary to immediately improve the foreign economic equilibrium and reduce total indebtedness. Since 1982 we have been aiming at a constantly growing credit balance in foreign trade turnover.

We have maintained, and in some important spheres even improved, the balance of the economy. Over the 4 years the volume of industrial output increased 10 percent, but this is still behind the plan goals.

Agriculture and the food industry are successfully resolving the tasks set by the 12th party congress. During the first 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the volume of agricultural output increased by 12-13 percent.

Analyzing the results and difficulties of the past few years, the Central Committee is fully justified in assuring the congress and our working people that, under exceptionally difficult circumstances, we have managed to preserve the national economy's stability and the main social gains.

The detailed tasks of economic policy in the period ahead consist of steadily continuing the building of a socialist society and consolidating its material and technical base. The long-term concept of industrial policy and foreign economic strategy has been elaborated in the light of these requirements. We have scored successes in elaborating social programs that are in line with the present-day level of our country's development and help consolidate the fundamental gains of socialism.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan envisages a 14-17 percent increase in national income, which can be achieved by a 15-16 percent expansion of industrial output and a 12-14 percent expansion of agricultural output.

These economic growth rates will make it possible to increase the domestic consumption of national income by 13-16 percent and create conditions for a further improvement in the foreign economic equilibrium.

The acceleration of the pace of scientific and technical progress is a vital condition of intensive economic development. This must be helped by elaborating the appropriate incentives, improving the cooperation of production and scientific reserach organizations, and concentrating efforts and resources on the solution of the most important tasks. We must aim for fundamental changes in the social assessment of the role and significance of technological progress.

The country's membership in CEMA and its active participation in socialist economic integration play a decisive role in the formulation of our national economic plans and the determination of Hungary's foreign economic strategy. The CEMA member-countries account for one-half of Hungary's total foreign trade turnover. We participate actively in fulfilling the decisions made by the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference, decisions which ensure the necessary foundation for more efficient coordination of the socialist countries' economic development.

The Soviet Union is Hungary's most important economic partner, a partner of key significance accounting for about one-third of the country's total foreign trade turnover. We receive from the Soviet Union primarily the machines and equipment necessary for retooling the Hungarian national economy, and also the energy sources and raw and other materials needed by the Hungarian economy. At the same time, the Soviet Union is the largest market for the sale of Hungarian output. Using the opportunities provided by specialization and primarily by production sharing, in the future we intend to expand cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and enhance its efficiency.

The MSZMP Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the report notes, taking into account the changed conditions and requirements, adopted a resolution on comprehensively improving the system of economic management. We are seeking a development of the system of economic management that is carried out on the basis of the general laws of socialist building, takes into account our country's specific features and economic structure, and helps strengthen socialist features in Hungarian society and develop initiative and enterprise.

A decisive role in implementing the tasks of our economic policy is played by large socialist enterprises. While ensuring the leading role of state enterprises and cooperatives, we support the better utilization of the manpower reserves of individuals and families. The large proportion of subsidiary and supplementary types of economic activity and the various forms of small-scale enterprise and economic labor groups are gradually being incorporated in the socialist economy system and are helping to attain high production results and supply the population. Society recognizes the income obtained in this way to the extent that it corresponds with the work done and to the benefit provided by this work.

Unfavorable phenomena also exist in connection with small-scale enterprise. Some entrepreneurs obtain illegal profits. Some enterprises take advantage of the opportunity to set up economic labor groups in order to bypass certain economic regulators. In this sphere, too, a resolute struggle must be waged against abuses and breaches of legality.

The MSZMP Central Committee goes on to note that in the last 4 years real per capita income and consumption have increased by 6 percent, but at the same time real wages have fallen and the real value of pensions and social benefits has not been fully maintained.

Thus, the goal set by the 12th congress -- to maintain the living standards that had been achieved -- has not been fully attained. At the same time, the goal set by the 12th MSZMP Congress as regards the improvement of living conditions has been attained. As a result of considerable efforts, equilibrium has been maintained between the population's purchasing power and the goods stocks. Balance has been achieved in supplying the population with basic foodstuffs and necessities. The housing stock has expanded and 297,000 apartments were built during the 4 years. The quantity of consumer durables owned by the population has increased.

The share of social consumption funds not directly related to labor in working people's incomes has constantly grown over the last few decades. This favorable process has helped strengthen the socialist nature of Hungarian society.

The past years have seen a continuation of the process of equalizing the distribution of incomes among the main classes and strata of society. Nevertheless, differences that are partly justified and partly unjustified have emerged within certain strata. Our wages system still provides inadequate incentives for production growth and fails to provide the due help in attaining effective employment of the population.

The MSZMP Central Committee emphasizes that it is necessary to elaborate effective measures to halt the increase in retail prices. Via the formulation of correct price proportions a situation should be created whereby the process of price hikes proceeds within permissible limits and its adverse effect on living standards is balanced by measures in the sphere of wages and incomes policy.

In the future it is necessary to ensure the creation, in line with the long-term requirements of individual regions and populations centers, of more favorable conditions for eliminating differences in the development levels of individual territories. The task of all relevant organs is to create favorable conditions for raising living standards.

The MSZMP Central Committee document notes that, during the period under review, the party deemed it an important task to intensify ideological work, raise society's cultural standards, and mold and develop the norms of socialist morality and way of life. The Hungarian people's way of thinking is totally identified with the goals of socialism. The population's cultural standards, their level of information, and their interest in politics and the economy have all increased.

But the economic difficulties cause problems in social awareness. There emerge erroneous and oversimplified views of socialism, capitalism, and fundamental questions of our times. The antisocialist activity of the imperialist propaganda machine has become more aggressive in the deteriorating international situation.

We must ensure that Marxist-Leninist ideology and socialist values play a determining role in the socialist state's cultural institutions and mass media.

Ideological work must help the universal dissemination of our moral principles, norms, and values. Some of them, for example, are: respect for labor and the working man, collectivism and a sense of responsibility, protection of social ownership and thrifty management, voluntary observance of discipline, a feeling for innovation and initiative, love for the socialist motherland, respect for other peoples, and proletarian internationalism.

The party is the heir and propagator of progressive national traditions. It recognizes, carefully preserves, and enriches the legacy of national history and culture.

In its theoretical activity and practical policy the MSZMP will continue to oppose both disregard for the national framework of development, national inertia, and cosmopolitanism and manifestations of nationalism, which damage the nation's true interests. Nationalist views and sentiments are partly a historical legacy, and are partly revived under the influence of the offensive of anticommunist ideology. It is necessary to ensure consistent, resolute, and cohesive action with regard to manifestations of nationalism.

Our party, faithful to its traditions, bases its policy on the principles of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. There is a close interrelation between service of the interests of our motherland and people and the advance of the common cause of socialism and social progress. Therefore national self-awareness is naturally fused together in our policy with respect for other peoples, and the service of national interests is fused together with friendship and solidarity with other peoples.

In the international ideological struggle, our enemies use any opportunity and means to undermine the socialist countries' prestige. They seek to weaken the solidarity of the world's working masses with the socialist countries and to undermine faith in the possibility of creating a new society. They seek to destroy the fraternal socialist countries' cohesion and they exaggerate differences in the specific national features of the building of socialism and portray them as a fundamental difference.

We have accepted and continue to accept the ideological struggle. Communist parties have always clearly perceived that a clash of ideologies is inevitable in the struggle for social progress. We have always advocated that this struggle remain in the sphere of ideas, be conducted by means of arguments and facts, and not impede peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems or normal interstate relations.

In its report to the congress the MSZMP Central Committee points to the party's main tasks in the sphere of the development of public health, education, and higher education and in the sphere of science, culture, and art. It is necessary, the MSZMP Central Committee emphasizes, to strengthen the party's leading role in all spheres of ideological and cultural life. On the basis of the principles and practice -- proven by life -- of the party's policy, Communists in the sphere of spiritual life work in alliance with everyone who recognizes and respects the constitutional system of our people's state and promotes by their labor the building of a socialist society. The party attaches fundamental importance to ensuring freedom of creativity and does not interfere in questions of individual taste and style. We support any aspirations and attempts that promote the fulfillment of culture's humane mission, enrich mankind, and help the real cognition of our past and present. At the same time we are opposed to aspirations that are detrimental to our humane socialist ideals and violate the norms of our social life.

Being the revolutionary vanguard of the working class and the party of the working people, the MSZMP fulfilled its duty in serving the people and the homeland during the period under review. It directed and organized socalist building. The party's organization increased, its influence on the masses strengthened, and the style of its work improved. Party organizations and Communists implemented the decisions of the 12th congress.

The party's leading role is implemented in all important spheres of social life. In the course of implementing the decisions of the 12th congress the Central Committee following the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and proceeding from the real situation of society, put forward initiatives and determined the next tasks in building socialism. Persuasion, ideological influence, reasoning, political leadership and organizing activity and the mobilization of the masses are invariably the main methods of implementing the party's leading role.

The party has endured the grave trials of recent years. The overwhelming majority of its members live and work in a communist fashion, in accordance with the party's program, policy, and charter, fulfill their civic and party duty, oppose shortcomings more boldly and resolutely, contribute to eliminating them, and demand the more consistent fulfillment of the party's policy. Communists who selflessly and disinterestedly serve the cause of the party and the people are surrounded by deserved respect and honor.

The main precondition of successful activity by the party is the constant defense and strengthening of its ideological and political and organizational unity. It is not enough to agree with principles in general. True unity is tested in practice, in the way in which Communists defend the party's policy and take an active part in implementing it.

Our party's internal life is determined by the principles of democratic centralism and by Leninist norms. The principle of collective leadership is implemented during decisionmaking, and the principle of personal responsibility is implemented during the fulfillment of adopted decisions.

Our task is simultaneously to strengthen both internal party democracy and discipline that is binding on every Communist in the implementation of the party's decisions. It is necessary to ensure that party organs and organizations everywhere implement the party's policy and the decisions of superior organs and that party members perform their work in accordance with this.

Party organizations have the task of educating Communists in a spirit of steadfastness, modesty, and discipline and contributing to their ideological and political development. They must oppose the nonparty behavior running counter to moral norms that is observed among an insignificant proportion of party members. It is necessary resolutely to demand of every Communist, irrespective of his post, that he observe socialist norms of behavior.

The party has strengthened in the orginizational respect. It unites 871,000 people -- 59,000 more than there were at the time of the 12th congress. All classes and strata of society are represented within its ranks in appropriate proportions. Almost three-fourths of its members were formerly workers or members of agricultural cooperatives, and more than half of its members are workers or members of agricultural cooperatives now. The proportion of women among party members is favorable. The level of political, vocational, and general education of party members has increased.

During the period under review work with cadres has improved and the leading and controlling role of party organs has strengthened. Planning has improved and democratism has strengthened in the selection and placement of cadres, cadre renewal has accelerated and has become more considered, the system of selection of leading personnel has improved, and their level of training has increased.

As the report notes, the MSZMP Central Committee is submitting for the congress' consideration proposals regarding changes to the party rules -- changes which do not affect the fundamental principles of the party's organizational life. They are aimed at enhancing the demands made of party organizations and party members, creating more favorable conditions for the development of party democracy, strengthening the public nature of party work, and expanding the rights and independence of party organs, primary organizations, and disciplinary commissions. These changes help to define more clearly and precisely the principles of the party's leading work in state organs and mass organizations and the tasks and responsibility of the Communists working in them.

Characterizing the MSZMP's international activity, the Central Committee emphasizes in the report that it has promoted the further rallying of the communist and workers parties and the success of the struggle for the common aims. We took an active part in the work of joint forums and in holding events in the international communist movement.

Questions of strengthening the socialist nature of social relations and resolving the tasks of socialist building have been at the center of attention for the socialist countries' communist and workers parties. These parties, taking in account the general laws of the building of socialism and the joint experience and in conformity with the specific conditions in the countries in question, seek to find appropriate ways of increasing the efficiency of the economy and further developing socialist democracy. In the past, they have consolidated their cohesion and cooperation in all spheres of their activity. In recent years there has been a virtually constant exchange of opinions among the parties regarding the possible ways of building socialism, and also regarding the stages of development passed by real socialism and its present state and prospects for the future.

Our party has taken an active part in elaborating new theoretical questions of political life, elucidating divergences in views, and thus in creating the necessary conditions for joint action by the communist and workers parties. The party's guidelines reflect both a sense of responsibility for the unity of the movement, the success of the common cause, and the upholding of Marxist-Leninist ideas and a recognition of the need for a creative approach toward seeking new solutions.

In the interests of strengthening proletarian internationalism, rallying the communist and workers parties, revealing opportunities for new joint actions on fundamental questions of the fate of mankind, and determining the specific direction of these actions, our party attaches great importance to international conferences of the communist and workers movement. During the period under review we took part in the work of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties and many theoretical and political conferences. We repeatedly took the initiative ourselves and held exchanges of opinions in our country. The MSZMP supports all forms of multilateral cooperation that accord with the generally accepted norms of interparty relations, and also serve the cause of social progress and the defense of peace.

During the period under review, the document points out, our relations with the CPSU, whose international role and historical experiences of socialist building are a help in resolving our tasks, continued to develop. The consistent expansion of Hungarian-Soviet interparty relations has had a favorable influence on improving the political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries and on strengthening the friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples. The MSZMP's contacts with the communist and workers parties of the other fraternal socialist countries were further developed in accordance with our common aims.

Our cooperation with the coummunist and workers parties of the capitalist and developing countries strengthened under the sign of international solidarity.

Our party believes that ideological disagreements and contradictions do not preclude the coincidence of opinions on a number of fundamental issues and the pooling on this basis of the efforts of different political parties and movements in the interests of resolving mankind's most important problems. Proceeding from our common interest in rebuffing imperialist aspirations, we have expanded contacts with national democratic parties in the developing countries and with the national liberation movements.

The MSZMP's international activity accorded with the foreign policy of the Hungarian state. At the same time the expansion of interparty relations also helped improve interstate cooperation. All this helped to resolve the next tasks of socialist building and to ensure the necessary favorable international conditions and served the cause of social progress and peace throughout the world.

J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the congress delegates and guests, delivered a speech at the congress. (Comrade J. Kadar's speech was listened to attentively and was accompanied by applause.)

Romanov Address

PM271435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Comrade G.V. Romanov's Speech"]

[Text] Budapest, 26 Mar -- The head of the CPSU delegation, G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the congress delegates and guests, delivered a speech today at the 13th MSZMP Congress. He said:

Dear comrades! The CPSU delegation conveys to the 13th MSZMP Congress and to the Hungarian Communists and working people warm, cordial greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the 19 million-strong detachment of Communists, and entire Soviet people.

The importance of the congresses of ruling Marxist-Leninist parties exceeds the framework of an individual country. They become notable events in the life of the entire socialist community. That is natural. Whatever the specific features of the actual conditions of development of any of the fraternal states, whatever their national idiosyncracies, we are vitally interested in each other's successes and we are jointly seeking an answer to the problems posed by life.

The MSZMP Central Committee report confirms that fact. We were greatly impressed by the vivid and profound speech delivered by Comrade J. Kadar -- a tested leader of fraternal Hungary, staunch internationalist and Leninist, and highly authoritative figure of the international communist and workers movement.

The entire course of your congress' work instills in us the firm conviction that its results will promote the consolidation of the Hungarian socialist society and lend new impetus to the acceleration of the processes of the country's economic and social development and the successful solution of the large-scale, albeit sometimes complicated, tasks.

The firm foundation on which the Hungarian people's confident progress relies on is made up of its revolutionary gains. It is particularly apposite to mention them today, on the eve of the jubilee of your country's liberation from fascism.

For 4 decades now the Hungarian people, in close unison with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, have been building a new world. Everything achieved over these years is convincing evidence of the correctness of the path we have chosen, imposing proof of the undisputed advantages and potential of the socialist system.

Throughout this period we have understood increasingly well how important it is to have reliable friends and like-minded people, and what an invaluable gain the socialist community has become. This is a special kind of community.

It has no place for relations of domination and subordination, the foisting of some people's will on others, or mechanical unification. Its unity is based on the commonality of Marxist-Leninist ideals and fundamental interests, loyalty to the principles of class solidarity, careful consideration of mutual interests, and the readiness to come to each other's assistance.

In your forthcoming work too, dear comrades, you may continue to count on indestructible Soviet-Hungarian friendship, on the closest cooperation with the CPSU and the motherland of great October.

Historical practice has enriched our ideas of the forms amd methods of building the new society. But one of the main, fundamental, conclusions stemming from the jointly accumulated experience is that the fraternal countries' development is based on a number of common natural laws, that there is no way of reliably safeguarding the national interests of each socialist state except by strengthening our community as a whole and augmenting the traditions of proletarian and socialist internationalism bequeathed by Lenin and generations of revolutionaries.

Soviet Communists have always been guided by just such an approach. Loyalty to it was confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Extraordinary Plenum, which noted that the first precept of the CPSU and the Soviet state is to safeguard and strengthen by every means the fraternal friendship with the countries of the great socialist community and to do everything in our power to enhance its role and clout in world affairs.

This was reemphasized in the speech delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent friendly meeting with the heads of the Warsaw Pact states' party and state delegations in Moscow.

We also assess highly the consistent internationalist line of the MSZMP -- the leading and guiding force of the people's Hungary.

Comrades! Much that is good was said from your congress rostrum about Soviet-Hungarian relations and the friendship of our peoples. We fully share what has been said. Many years of practice and life itself make it possible to note with satisfaction that these relations are not only developing in an upward direction but are also producing increasingly tangible results in all fields: politics and the economy, science and culture.

The core of the process consists of the close collaboration between the CPSU and the MSZMP and the high level of trust and mutual understanding characterizing the constant contacts between the Central Committees of our parties and their leaders. Fruitful cooperation between state and public organizations, ministries and departments, cities and provinces, and labor collectives has acquired broad scope.

During these contacts we exchange experience of building the new society and achievements in the improvement of methods of managing the national economy, resolving the most important social problems; and developing democracy.

National economic relations are developing stably. Suffice it to say that Soviet-Hungarian trade turnover in the present 5-year plan will increase over 50 percent and come close to the R40 billion mark.

While paying tribute to what has been done, we are of course well aware that life does not stand still. We must seek additional reserves for intensifying economic and scientific and technical cooperation and ways of improving it and enhancing its effectiveness.

This is being considered right now, while the coordination of national economic plans for the new 5-year period is being completed.

A substantial volume of reciprocal deliveries of products which our countries need, including fuel, raw material, machinery, and equipment has already been agreed. There are good opportunities for expanding relations in vitally important spheres like power, machine building, including microelectronics and robot technology, the agro-industrial complex, and the production of consumer goods. A further development of production specialization and sharing is planned. The long-term program for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary through the end of the century, which will be signed soon, will be an important new milestone in the consolidation of these processes.

The prospects for all this work are closely connected with the implementation of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference last year. The strategic decisions it took are of tremendous economic and political significance for each fraternal country and for the community as a whole.

Economic importance inasmuch as they help us to make more rapid headway together and to resolve more successfully the fundamental tasks of the intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Political importance inasmuch as they lead to an improvement in the standard of collaboration and cooperation and to consolidation of our states' economic independence from the West. And the importance of this approach under present conditions -- you can undoubtedly feel this too on the basis of your own experience -- is hard to overestimate.

Of course, we are in favor of developing business relations with the capitalist countries alongside the consolidation of socialist economic integration. However, we build these relations in such a way as to prevent the imperialist forces from exploiting economic levers as a means of political pressure and interference in the affairs of the sovereign socialist states.

In speaking of these problems, we cannot, of course, fail to consider the sum total of the present international situation. Its present aggravation is the direct result of the activation of the aggressive circles of imperialism and above all U.S. imperialism which would like to use any means to undermine the unity of our socialist community, halt the irreversible historical process of social development and the peoples' national and social liberation.

Today on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism, it is particularly appropriate to recall the lessons of history. These lessons are a stern warning to all those who nurture plans for world rule. Any attempts to talk with us from a position of strength, from a position of threats, are doomed to failure. The socialist states have everything necessary to respond to the challenge and to safeguard the security of our countries and peoples. The Warsaw Pact, whose 30th anniversary we will soon celebrate, is their reliable shield.

The Soviet Union, Hungary, and our friends and allies are convinced that the historical dispute between the different social systems on a world scale, including here in Europe, can and must be resolved solely by peaceful means. They firmly intend to uphold this principle consistently, to seek to ease international tension, and to continue to implement a line aimed at further safeguarding the unity and cohesion and coordination of our foreign policy steps.

Today the world community's attention is focused on the new Soviet-U.S. talks which began recently on a package of nuclear and space armaments.

The Soviet Union has come to Geneva with constructive and realistic intentions, with the desire to act in accordance with the agreement reached regarding the talks' subject matter and aims. We expect the same approach from the U.S. side.

Of course, it is still too early to draw any conclusions, even provisional ones. As far the Soviet Union is concerned, it will not be found wanting.

We always respond to goodwill with goodwill and to trust with trust. That is our position on the path to the solution of the most fundamental problem of the present day -- the problem of averting the nuclear threat looming over mankind. We will do everything possible to ensure a peaceful life for people in the world.

Comrades! Allow me to dwell briefly on our internal affairs, on the questions which are the focus of the Soviet people's attention. Above all I would like to emphasize that persistent work is under way in the country aimed at the successful completion of the current 5-year plan of economic and social development.

Production growth rates have increased markedly in many national economy sectors, including industry. Qualitative indicators are improving. Promising advances have appeared in the development of the agro-industrial complex. The projected social program is being successfully implemented.

I should like to emphasize that these positive results have been achieved despite certain difficulties such as, for instance, the acute complications of conditions for the extraction of some types of raw materials, including sources of energy and several successive poor harvest years.

At the same time, in assessing work in any sphere of the national economy, the CPSU is far from failing to see unresolved problems. It warns against being satisfied with what what has been achieved. It is in that spirit that the CPSU approaches the assessment of cadres and demands from them creativity and initiative, increased responsibility, organization, and discipline on every sector of party, soviet, economic, and any other work.

Emphasizing the importance of a realistic approach toward defining current and long-term tasks, the CPSU proceeds from the need to put into operation all our national economy's potential. This potential is enormous. It lies in the further improvement of the economic mechanism, the expression of the rights, independence, and responsibility of enterprises for ensuring good end results, in working people's more extensive participation in the management of production, and in the most consistent implementation of the principle of distribution according to labor.

The all-around intensification of production on the basis of a considerable acceleration of scientific and technical progress -- the main condition for creating a material and technical base which meets the ever-increasing demands of socialist society -- has been set as a priority task. It is a case of resolutely directing scientific-technical progress toward ensuring further economic growth not by building up the volumes of production capacities and resources consumed but on the basis of their more effective and rational utilization, the regular renewal of fixed production capital, and the retooling of leading sectors of the national economy.

The intensification of these processes is promoted by the implementation of important economic experiments aimed at achieving specific national economic results, expanding the network of science and production associations, and consolidating principles of financial autonomy in the activity of enterprises and scientific organizations.

The party performs all this work making creative use of fundamental criteria of socialist economic activity like planned management, the consolidation of socialist ownership, and the priority of the social aims of economic development.

In engaging in economic affairs, the party never forgets for a minute that people's consciousness and their attitude toward matters are a powerful reserve for further economic growth. That is why attention is being stepped up toward questions of ideological work and the younger generation's education in the spirit of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions.

Our country's powerful science and production potential, the cadres educated by the party and devoted to its cause, and Soviet people's close cohesion around the CPSU and its Central Committee are a reliable guarantee that the set tasks will be successfully fulfilled, which was manifested with new force in the unanimous approval of the results of the Central Committee March Plenum.

Today our party is preparing for its 27th congress. As you know, at this congress it is planned to discuss and adopt the new draft of the party program. Urgent [nazrevshiye] changes will be made to the CPSU rules. The congress will approve the main avenues of the country's economic and social development for the forthcoming 5-year plan and through the year 2000.

In brief, there are many things to do. We are marching ahead and looking confidently into the future. We believe in our strength, in the strength of our friends and allies. We know firmly that time is working in favor of our great common goals of socialist and communist creation.

In conclusion allow me to thank you, dear Hungarian friends, for the kind words you have addressed from the congress platform to our party, the Soviet states, and the Soviet people. We wish the Communists and entire fraternal Hungarian people great successes in fulfilling the tasks which the congress is outlining.

The Soviet Communists are profoundly convinced that the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to make a fitting contribution to the consolidation of the positions of world socialism and the strengthening of the might and cohesion of the socialist community -- the most important guarantee of social progress and lasting and just peace on earth! (Comrade B.G. Romanov's speech was listened to with great attention and accompanied by applause).

Kadar Speech

PM271650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under general heading "13th MSZMP Congress": "Speech by Comrade Janos Kadar"]

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee , who was warmly welcomed by the congress delegates and guests, delivered a speech at the congress.

The 13th MSZMP Congress is an exceptionally important event for Hungarian Communists. It will have a major influence on our country's entire life. I would like to welcome all delegates, and primarily the members of the older generation who opened the path of revolutionary struggle for the present generations. I would like to extend a special welcome to our guests, the representatives of communist and workers parties from the socialist countries and the socialist-oriented states. Their presence confirms that our party -- and this has been repeatedly emphasized -- is a party of patriots and internationalists that advocates friendship among peoples.

The congress was preceded by broad discussion of the MSZMP Central Committee theses, a discussion that had a truly party, frank, and constructive nature. More than 20 percent of party members took part in this discussion and expressed their views on the most important questions of the MSZMP's activity. We know what important questions were raised by the Communists. The overwhelming majority of those who spoke at meetings and conferences was guided by the desire to improve our work. The MSZMP Central Committee theses were widely supported by the Communists, and the will to continue the party's general line and support for the program for its further activity were unanimously displayed.

Our congress is attended by representatives of all classes and all strata of Hungarian society — workers, working people in agriculture, scientists, figures in culture and the arts, and representatives of the Armed Forces. I am confident that they will honorably do what the Hungarian people expect from them.

Our party is the revolutionary leading detachment of the working class, its Marxist-Leninist vanguard. In the process of historical development it has become the leading force of society and the party of the whole people. The MSZMP deems it necessary to conduct its work in close cohesion with the masses and relies totally on the people. This is how it was in the past, and this is how it intends to work in the future. The party is guided in this by firm principles and it strives to find correct answers to the questions arising in our socialist society.

We must continue to comprehensively develop and strengthen socialist democracy. Hungarian society's further economic and social development depends on this to a decisive extent.

The activity of public organizations, the trade unions, the Communist Youth League, and the mass movements is very important for the further development of socialist democracy. The need to consistently improve the work of the Patriotic People's Front must be added to this. It is a question of more energetically involving the broad masses of the population in activity. At the same time it ought not to be forgotten that the MSZMP, the revolutionary party of the working class, is one of the components of the Patriotic People's Front. The development of socialist democracy will be considerably helped by the new law on elections to the Hungarian National Assembly and local councils.

The fact that Hungary is a socialist country and its people live in a socialist society is the determining feature of life in the Hungarian People's Republic. The domestic political situation in the country is stable. There is no exploitation of man by man in the Hungarian society. Under the leadership of the working class and its party, the working people are working for the benefit of the socialist fatherland.

Our economy is developing on socialist principles. Hungary is running a socialist planned economy. Hungary's economy has scored considerable successes that cannot be underestimated.

Hungary today, like the other socialist countries, has entered a new stage -- it is necessary to comprehensively develop production efficiency. This means that we need to make better use of our internal resources and improve the quality of output. Full employment of the population is a great gain of our society. Now it is a question of ensuring not only full, but also efficient employment. People must work wherever this is required by society as a whole. The economy is the fundamental sphere of activity for Communists and all working people. Everything else in our country is based upon it.

The most important points of our program for work in the period ahead are primarily the consolidation of Hungarian society's socialist features, the struggle against phenomena alien to our system, the steady continuation of socialist creative labor, and the building of a developed socialist society. The Hungarian people have at their disposal all the means for implementing this program. The guarantee of its implementation is provided by the socialist system, which has firm foundations, the material base of the Hungarian national economy, and -- by no means least -- the Hungarian people's commitment to the cause of socialism.

The elaboration of the plan for the next 5-year period is currently in progress in our country. The plan envisages the further implementation of scientific and technical progress and the creation of conditions for a marked increase in living standards. We are striving, as before, to take a step forward in the better utilization of the potential of the cooperation between CEMA member-countries. This cooperation also contains significant reserves. This was said at the Moscow economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries. The program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary covering the period through the year 2000 provides an additional guarantee that we will attain the goals we have set. The elaboration of the program is nearing completion and it will be signed soon.

The MSZMP's foreign policy accords with the fundamental interests of our people and enjoys their total support. The Hungarian people deem it their paramount task to continue the struggle for peace and security on our planet. Today we are living in a complex international situation. The United States and the NATO countries are continuing their attempts to attain military-strategic superiority over the socialist countries. The interests of peoples in the socialist countries demand that this be prevented and that the socialist gains be preserved.

We consistently advocate arms reduction and channel our efforts toward preventing the militarization of space. We openly declare that a real opportunity to prevent a world war exists today. Hungarian Communists are convinced that disputed questions must be resolved only via talks. It is necessary to find methods of solving problems that ensure for both sides observance of the principle of equality and identical security. We are against the "export of revolution." But, at the same time, we will not allow the "import of counterrevolution." Each people's inalienable right to freely choose their path of social development must be respected. We consider that the historical dispute between the two social systems must be resolved by peaceful means, and as a Communist I am convinced that it will be resolved to socialism's advantage.

The Hungarian people welcome the Soviet-American talks on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons which have started in Geneva. The Hungarian people advocate the continuation of the process which started with the Helsinki conference. Hungary is also making its contribution to the success of this process. A cultural forum to be attended by representatives from the countries participating in the pan-European conference will be held in Hungary's cpaital this year. Naturally, we support all other talks serving arms reduction and disarmament.

The Warsaw Pact member-states consistently channel their efforts toward strengthening their defense capability. The Warsaw Pact organization is a reliable guarantor of the Hungarian people's security and their peaceful creative labor. It is well known that our countries put forward the constructive proposal that a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace be concluded between Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states. Unfortunately, there has been no response to this proposal yet. Under these circumstances, Hungary resolutely advocates the extension of the Warsaw Pact organization's term of operation.

A meeting of the heads of party and state delegations from the Warsaw Pact member-states took place in Moscow recently. The participants in the meeting expressed their common resolve to continue to improve the all-around political collaboration and economic, ideological, and other cooperation, and also their desire to consistently and constructively seek to ease tension in the world, eliminate the threat of nuclear war, take effective measures in the sphere of disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, and prevent the militarization of space. They expressed the unanimous opinion to extend the Warsaw Pact's term of operation.

Hungary expresses its solidarity with all forces waging a struggle for social progress and independence on our planet, and also with the peoples struggling for their liberation. Hungary will continue to act jointly with all forces struggling for peace. We will remain loyal allies and friends of the fraternal socialist countries.

The world's peoples will soon celebrate widely the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. This victory was a turning point in the history of all mankind. The Yalta and Potsdam conferences played a large role in the final routing of fascism and the future political system in Europe. Today, too, there exists a need to rally states with different social systems in the prevention of the threat of war and the solution of other questions perturbing all mankind. We will implement our peace-loving policy and will pay much attention to further strengthening cooperation with fraternal communist parties and other progressive forces.

The Hungarian people are preparing to festively celebrate the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation from the German fascist invaders. On 4 April 1945 the Soviet Army fully liberated our soil from the fascist occupiers. Hungary thus regained sovereignty and independence. It was 40 years ago that the Hungarian people became masters of their own country and embarked on the building of a new, socialist motherland. We solicitously cherish the memory of the heroic Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for our country's freedom. The time that has passed since then testifies that the Hungarian people have taken advantage of the opportunity they were given and have consolidated their power, put an end to oppression, and built a country enjoying prestige in the international arena. During the last 40 years the Hungarian people have traveled a complex path and liquidated the centuries-long backwardness. Hungary today is an industrial country with developed agriculture. Our socialist gains are the result of the people's selfless labor. The MSZMP is proud of the fact that the communists have always marched in the front ranks of fighters for socialist transformations. The historic results which are our country's pride today could have been achieved only by a free people taking the path of socialist development, by a people firmly following the principles of internationalism.

The Hungarian people are looking to their future with a feeling of optimism. We will continue to march forward along this path.

(Comrade J. Kadar's speech was listened to with attention and accompanied by applause).

GORBACHEV LETTER OF REPLY TO FRG PEACE ACTIVISTS

LD281152 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn March 28 TASS -- A delegation of the Peace Council of the West German city of Heilbronn (Baden-Wuerttemberg Land) visited a few days ago the Embassy of the USSR in Bonn and forwarded an address to the Soviet leadership, expressing concern, on behalf of the city residents, over the continued arms race and the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile systems in the FRG. Earlier, a peace march from Heilbronn to Bonn had been held at the initiative of anti-war organizations of the city to demand the removal of American Pershing-2 missiles from West German territory.

In this connection they recalled the alarming incident at the American military base Waldheide near Heilbronn where a spontaneous Pershing-2 missile launch took place. As a result of the explosion of the missle several people died or were badly injured. It was only by sheer luck that the incident did not entail truly disastrous consequences.

The Soviet Ambassador to the FRG Vladimir Semenov received today representatives of the Peace Council of Heilbronn and handed them a reply of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. It says:

I have received your letter. I fully share your concern over the threat to peace with which the present international situation is fraught.

Indeed, we are living through an extremely complicated period of time. Contrary to the will of the peoples who want peace, the arms race is stepping up its tempo and now threatens to spread to space.

The Soviet-American talks which have begun in Geneva have given rise to many hopes. As for the Soviet Union, I can assure you firmly that we are sincerely interested in the successful outcome of these talks and shall work persistently for them to yield positive results that would take into account the legitimate interests of both sides.

It must be noted, however, that things accompanying the beginning of the talks cannot but put one on guard. Already now, with the talks started, one gets the impression from statements by high-ranking representatives of the USA that they need talks as a screen for carrying through their military programmes. Appropriations of billions of dollars are being pushed through for the manufacture of new batches of first-strike MX missiles; they are trying to prove to the whole world what cannot be proved, namely that the militarization of space is a boon. In Belgium, American cruise missiles are being installed contrary to the will of the overwhelming majority of the population.

You are right when you say that the peoples of our two countries can do much to remove the threat of world war. But this threat will grow, and not diminish, if the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missle systems is continued, in the first place, in the territory of the FRG. Soviet people see with concern that a war danger for them is coming again from German soil. Meantime it would be logical to ask: With the talks in Geneva started, why to [as received] deploy ever new nuclear weapons in Europe, thus compelling the Soviet Union, too, to take measures in response? Had it not been for this factor there would have been no cause for concern of which you write with such emotion, as you are worried also about the fate of your Heilbronn, too.

I agree with you concerning the importance of ties between the Soviet Union and the FRG. People in our country are convinced that our people and the cause of world peace will only benefit from cooperation and goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and the FRG. And don't you believe those who maliciously allege that we are using the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism for fanning up anti-German sentiments. We are internationalists and we stand for friendship between the peoples. But we will continue to display vigilance with regard to those in the West who by their talk of "reconciliation" cover up their support for revanchist designs.

With best wishes to you and the entire Peace Council of Heilbronn in your noble activities in the name of removing the threat of war.

Mikhail Gorbachev.

Ruther Coors, representative of the People Council of Heilbronn, expressed cordial gratitude to Mikhail Gorbachev for his reply and warm wishes.

PONOMAREV, LEBANON'S JUNBLATT DISCUSS MIDEAST

LD281017 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0958 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar (TASS) -- A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee Wednesday between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. During the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, an exchange of views took place on the situation in Lebanon and the Near East, and on the development of relations between the two parties. The intrigues of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, aimed at dismembering Lebanon, were decisively condemned, and the need was stressed for preserving Lebanon as a unified, territorially intact, independent sovereign state.

ISRAELI PARTICIPATION IN SDI CRITICIZED

LD271824 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Reagan administration has officially extended an invitation to Israel to take part in the "star wars" preparations programme. A statement of this effect was made by Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, at a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Luxembourg. Washington's proposal signals a further deepening and broadening of U.S.-Israeli "strategic partnership" aimed at forcing on the Arab countries American-Israeli military rule, strengthening and broadening U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

In building up Israel's military power, the United States does not stint aid to its partner, above all military aid. Over the past 20 years Washington has granted Tel Aviv 20 billion dollars for military purposes alone, including the funding of the Israeli interventions against the Arab countries. The Pentagon lavishly supplies Israel with the latest military equipment, including "F-16" planes, M-1 tanks, airbombs, shells and mines. The United States provides [word indistinct] percent of the funds to Israel for the development of multipurpose "Lavi" fighter bomber. Last year, for example, more than 400 million dollars from the more than a billion dollars worth American military aid to Israel were spent on work to design that plane.

The American invitation extended to Israel to participate in the "star wars" shows that in relations with Tel Aviv the United States continues laying its main emphasis on military cooperation which is the main tool in the foreign policy of both countries. It is obvious that drawing (?Israel) into participation in militarisation of outer space is totally unnecessary, since, as the world public knows, no Arab or other country in the world is going to attack Israel, much less from outer space. Washington and Tel Aviv need the proposed American-Israeli cooperation in the "star wars" programme in order to continue their joint aggressive policy. To achieve their aim they do not stop even at using outer space as a theatre of military operations.

MOROCCAN PREMIER RECEIVES SOVIET WAR VETERANS

PM280931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian [illegible] Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting in Rabat"]

[Text] Rabat, 22 Mar -- Moroccan Prime Minister [illegible] received here a delegation from the Soviet War Veterans Committee headed by Major General S. Grachev, retired.

The delegation is in Morocco at the invitation of the resistance and liberation war movement veterans commission within the context of the preparations being made by the world's progressive forces to celebrate the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism.

TASS REPORTS ON 'HEAVY UNREST' IN SUDAN

LD280017 Moscow TASS in English 0003 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo March 28 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, a heavy unrest, brought about by a price rise on prime necessities, has occurred in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan. The price rise was announced several days ago. Thousands of people went into the streets of Khartoum to express their protests against the authorities' decision. The demonstrators clashed with police in various areas of the city. Police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrations. There were injured as a result of the clashes. Fires blazed out in many places in the city. Unrest began immediately after the country's President Numayri left for the United States for a visit.

IRAN'S 'DIRECT ARMED INTERVENTION' IN DRA CONDEMNED

NC281045 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary: "In Agreement With Imperialism"]

[Text] The recent exacerbation of the Iran-Iraq war has cost the lives of thousands of people, who are victims of a new and meaningless war, the end of which is not in sight. Iranian media say a lot about this war every day. However, there is another war in which Iran is actively involved. Iran's officials and mass media prefer not to speak openly about this war. This is an undeclared war against neighboring Afghanistan.

There are dozens of anti-Afghan organizations, mercenary centers, and military training camps in Mashhad, Tehran, and other Iranian cities. Bands of trained and well-armed mercenaries are sent from these centers to Afghanistan by way of secret and obscure roads in order to start fires, to plunder, to murder civilians, and to blow up schools, hospitals, and mosques. Thus, we are talking about direct armed intervention in the affairs of a neighboring country. We are talking about aggression that they are trying to hide under nonsense about so-called solidarity with Muslim brothers. However, Islam has nothing to do with this because a social revolution took place in Afghanistan 7 years ago, and the PDPA, which defends the interests of the poor and toiling masses, came to power. All of Afghanistan's patriotic clergymen actively support this government. Those who oppose revolutionary rule are primarily those who have been deprived of their former privileges, such as landowners, capitalists, usurers, high-ranking officials of the monarchy and, in short, all those who plundered and denigrated the people for hundreds of years. Therefore, the solidarity about which Tehran occasionally speaks actually means solidarity with the antipopular and, consequently, anti-Islamic forces. Those who support these exploiters and oppressors are people who are involved in the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan.

Let us look at this more comprehensively. What other countries are participating in the aggression against Afghanistan, besides Iran? The United States, Pakistan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and others. Whether Iran wants to believe it or not, it has actually joined forces with reactionary regimes in their military expeditions. U.S. imperialists lead this anti-Afghan adventurism, and U.S. imperialists are those whom the 11 February revolution declared as Iran's bitter enemy. Pakistan, which has turned into a devoted U.S. puppet, is acting as a springboard for U.S. activities.

Iran and Afghanistan have many things in common such as language, culture, history, religion, geography, climate and, in short, the desire of both nations to live in peace, to be good neighbors, and to engage in an all-embracing, equal, and mutually beneficial cooperation. The fact that these countries are today pursuing different paths for social growth should not prevent them from desiring good-neighborly relations. Certain circles in Iran are not happy with the fact that a government has come to power in their neighboring Islamic country that has declared and is implementing profound social changes. The changes this government has in mind is to grant land to each farmer, to ensure work and a future for each worker, and to completely and forever end all kinds of exploitation in the country. These influential circles in Iran want to forcibly establish a system in Afghanistan that will be to their own liking. However, all these efforts are in vain, just like the obstinate U.S. efforts to impose their foreign rules and diktat upon the Iranian people.

There is one more thing that we want to point out in connection with Iran's hostile policy toward Afghanistan. This concerns the Soviet Union's relations with Iran. The Iranians are well aware of the fact that close and friendly links bind the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, and that the Soviet Union is assisting Afghanistan at the latter's request and on the basis of an agreement between the two neighboring countries to halt armed foreign intervention. There is no doubt that Iran's policy on Afghanistan cannot be ignored in Moscow, especially since in Iran the policy of armed intervention in Afghanistan's affairs is paralleled with a commotion of accusations and calumnies against the Soviet Union. Iran's official spokesman recently mentioned the benefits of establishing and consolidating Soviet-Iranian relations. The Soviet Union definitely favors a changes toward better and truly good-neighborly relations. But the Iranians should not content themselves with mere words. Actions, particularly with regard to Afghanistan, unfortunately do not confirm these remarks but, on the contrary, are inconsistent with them.

TASS REPORTS 26 MAR IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE REPORTS

LD261953 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad March 26 TASS -- Iraqi fighter-bombers attacked and hit "two major naval targets" in the Persian Gulf last night, said a spokesman for the high command of Iraq. According to the latest communique, Iraqi Air Force planes and helicopters flew about a hundred combat missions during the past day, bombing Tehran, Tabriz, Esfahan and other Iranian cities as well as enemy positions, headquarters and depots in various sectors of the front. In the sector "east of the Tigris," 10 enemy launches, several shelters and ammunition depots were destroyed. The Iranian forces suffered losses in manpower and material also in the northern and central sections of the front. An Iraqi military spokesman, in a statement to the INA news agency, denied Iranian reports that three Iraqi planes had been downed yesterday. A building in a new housing estate in one of the Baghdad streets was destroyed by an Iranian direct missile hit on Monday. Civilian casualties are reported.

Nicosia March 26 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that this morning Iraqi aircraft made raids against Tehran, Hamadan and Bakhtaran, causing civilian casualties. An Iranian military communique says that Iranian anti-aircraft units shot down three Iraqi fighter-bombers during a bombing raid in the area of Khark Island yesterday. During the last twenty-four hours Iranian artillery shelled the city of Mandali and Khurmal village as well as enemy positions and engineering structures in the central and northern sections of the front.

ANGOLAN-SOVIET COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

PM271641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent S. Nikonov: "Angola-USSR: Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Luanda -- The fourth session of the Soviet-Angolan intergovernmental mixed commission on economic, technical, and trade cooperation has opened here. Speaking at the opening of the session, the head of the Angolan section of the commission thanked the Soviet Union on behalf of his country's government for its selfless assistance in modernizing the national economy. He expressed confidence that the multifaceted economic, technical, trade, and scientific relations between Angola and the USSR will continue to contribute to strengthening the socialist foundations of Angola's development.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SOVIET AID TO ETHIOPIA

PM281041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov report: "Toward the Struggle Against the Drought"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- A consignment of tank trucks, ambulances, and freight trucks has been handed over by the Soviet Union to the fund for the struggle against the drought in Ethiopia. Handing over the gift, K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Socialist Ethiopia, stressed that it is part of the all-around aid the Soviet Union has given and continues to give to the people of the friendly country. In the next few days, he stated, construction materials and equipment needed to build the new settlements now being built for the drought victims in fertile provinces of the country are also expected to arrive.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO MALI CONGRESS

LD271551 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU has sent a message to delegates to the 2nd Congress of the Democratic Union of the Mali People (UDPM).

"Your congress is held in the year of the 25th anniversary of Mali's liberation from the colonial yoke. It is to sum up the results of that important phase in the history of the country and chart new guidelines of the effort to consolidate state sovereignty, establish an independent economy and build a society free from exploitation and oppression. The CPSU and Soviet people reaffirm their undiminishing solidarity with the endeavors of the friendly Mali people to attain the aims of national construction, surmount difficulties and obstacles on that road created primarily by the neocolonialist policy of imperialist powers and predatory operations of transnational monopolies," the message says. "We note with satisfaction," the message goes on, "that relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Democratic Union of the Mali People, the Soviet Union and the Republic of Mali continue developing on the basis of the community of interests in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for the preservation of peace, for the right of peoples to free and independent development. In the conditions when U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies are pursuing a policy of aggression and intervention, intensifying the arms race and trying to project it to outer space, more vigorous joint action of peace loving forces and active participation of all countries, big and small, in the anti-war struggle acquires special significance."

ITALIAN PAPER ON GORBACHEV 'SECRET REPORT'

PM281009 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 27 Mar 85 pp 1, 9

[Rodolfo Brancoli dispatch: "Mikhail Gorbachev's Secret Report"]

[Text] Moscow -- The full and unedited text of a speech delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev 3 months before becoming CPSU general secretary reveals that the new Soviet leader has opted clearly in favor of a policy of reform. So far only excerpts from the document have been published, while the full version has been given only to the "authorized personnel" of the Soviet leadership. In his speech Gorbachev elaborates on the extends the strategy of reforms of his penultimate predecessor Yuriy Andropov, enriching it and making it more explicit. "There has been a failure," this "secret report," so to speak, asserts, "to perceive promptly the need for changes in some aspects of production relations." The USSR's supreme leader takes issue with the "stagnant conservation of obsolete elements in production relations" as the cause of the deterioration in the economic and social situation.

The problems are "of vast dimensions"' it is "a titanic task" in terms of innovation and complexity -- an "exceptionally huge and multifaceted task." What is at stake is the possibility of "increasing working people's prosperity, ensuring the consolidation of the USSR's positions on the international scene, and enabling it to enter the new millenium in a manner worthy of a great and prosperous power." The only way to create a material basis on which to depend with a view to these objectives is "the transition to an intensive economy that is developed on the basis of the most up-to-date scientific and technological gains," to whose end it will be necessary "to implement extensive changes in the economy and throughout the system of social relations." However, it must be clear to all that "there are no alternatives," that "there is no other way of advancing," and indeed that "without the hard work, commitment, and complete dedication of each and everyone...it is not even possible to preserve what has been achieved." This is what Mikhail Gorbachev said on 10 December 1984, exactly 3 months before becoming CPSU general secretary, at a conference of selected party and state officials convened in Moscow to discuss "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and Ideological Work in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum Decisions." In fact, it was at this meeting that the future general secretary presented his policy and platform, laying the theoretical foundations for a reformist course with a frank and sometimes dramatic invocation of the conditions under which he has to work.

The next day PRAVDA devoted almost the whole of its second page to the speech, but what appeared at the time constitutes only one-third, and a third carefully divested of all the most significant and crucial parts, of a very wide-ranging and ambitious speech, full of pointers to an understanding of the new secretary's line. The full text was published in 43-page booklet of which only 100,000 copies were printed: Bearing in mind that there are 18 million CPSU members alone, one realizes how small such a print run really is, extending at most to only one-third of the "nomenklatura." In other words, it was addressed to a very small circulation of authorized staff -- the people who had to know how Gorbachev would govern the USSR, if elected.

Reorganizing Economic Management

We are now in a position to reconstruct that speech in its entirety, combining the part published by PRAVDA with the "secret" and hitherto unknown part.

What emerges from the whole is a development and extension of the basic Andropov approach, enriched and made more explicit in some of its crucial aspects, such as the assessment of the gap that has opened up between the production forces and production relations, the nature and consequences of the "contradictions" that have been created, the differences that have emerged among the various social groups and the state's role in their management, a new approach to the principle of democratic centralism in the management of the economy and society, the fundamental issue of the redistribution of income, the problem of the worker-citizens involvement in the life of the state, and the role of rhetorical research [ricerca retorica].

In the case of certain objectives, such as the "reorganization of economic management," they are merely stated and no more -- virtually a list of so many "files" whose contents will have to be made explicit later, only then revealing the extent of the proposed interventions. However, these "files" affect everything: "In the forefront there are the radical problems such as ways of accelerating technological and scientific research and stepping up production, the improvement of forms of socialist ownership that will guarantee a more complete bond between the direct producer and the social means of production, the activation and optimization of the system of interests in line with the prevalent common interest, the development of the scientific and practical basis of economic planning as the chief means of implementing party economic policy, the improvement of the entire system of distribution relations." Other items, such as the management of the "interests of the various social groups that objectively exist" are portrayed as highly problematical, revealing some but not all of the implications inferred and of the conclusions that will be reached. It must be kept in mind that the speech came during what was still an open phase of the power struggle, and though this can explain some of the cautious aspects, one is struck at the same time by the clear-cut stances Gorbachev adopts on two key points that have formed the focal point over the past 4 years for the theoretical debate conducted in various ideological journals by political experts, who have reflected in their differences of approach the differences existing within the political leadership.

Though the initial starting point was the explosion of the Polish crisis, what has really been discussed is the situation within the USSR: the nature of the existing problems, the need for changes and innovations, the extent of economic and administrative reforms, and the risky nature of processes of diversification of interests that have begun and that could become disruptive by being "antagonistic." Three alignments have formed on these two key points, which are: the central nature of the issue of the obsolescence of the socialist production relations system in view of the qualitative growth of the production forces; and the nature of the "contradictions" that this lag has caused within society. In view of the need for conciseness for reasons of space, we would say that a dismissive and antireformist alignment has come up against an overemphatic (or maybe just realistic...) reformist alignment, with the "center" stance being adopted by the CPSU ideological journal KOMMUNIST.

Gorbachev cuts rights through this debate by aligning with the reformist camp. Criticizing the dogmatic and abstract nature of other approaches, he defines "the essence and principal substance of all our activity in the present phase" as the qualitative transformation of the production forces and the "improvement" (which in official language means reform) of production relations, and he attributes the "slowing down" (crisis, in other words) of the economy since the seventies "not only to the coincidence of unfavorable factors but also to the fact that there has been a failure promptly to perceive the need for changes in certain aspects of production relations."

"The present stage of development of Soviet society," Gorbachev says, "is characterized by profound changes throughout the system of socialist production relations on the basis of the qualitative changes in the production forces, from the increasingly profound interconnection and interpenetration of technological-cum-economic, sociopolitical, and ideological-cum-moral factors. This necessitates an examination of production relations in indissoluble unity with the forms of organization of work and production and with the system of incentives within the complete social context of the activity of the populations."

Participation Means Dynamism

But "the stagnant conservation of obsolete elements within production relations" causes not only a worsening of the economic situation but also a worsening of the social situation, thus causing "contradictions" which, though "not antagonistic" within socialism, could lead to an alarming situation of conflict. "Unfortunately there is a failure always promptly to perceive and surmount the contradictions that are emerging. Frequently this is made difficult by the force of inertia, by a conservative mode of thought, by the inability or reluctance to change proven work patterns and to move on to new working methods that leave room for what is advanced."

Gorbachev says that "the objective dialectic governing the development of production forces and of production relations is a major source for accelerating socioeconomic development." In this way he raises the issue of the political management of a factor that could be either dynamic or disruptive depending on how it is or is not approached. This also applies to an element of social conflict that could become a crucial factor in the dynamic of society. Gorbachev calls for a recognition of the "differences that objectively exist and that it is necessary to face" among the various social groups, and formulates the issue in the following terms: "In what ways and with what methods are such interests to be managed within the system; how are we to achieve their coordination and their subordination on the basis of the people's fundamental general interests; and what must be done in the present historical phase of the development of Soviet society: These are all questions of enormous importance."

However, one point is already clear: "The political system must not passively reflect the range of interests that has in practice come about. Its duty is to impinge on them actively, providing scope for healthy interests while on the other hand opposing their degeneration."

The choice of which interests to promote, that is, on which social groups to depend in order to advance, has its corollary in incomes policy. Within the context of a system of social justice whose gains (education, welfare, and so forth) are "the principal factor in society's political stability," it is necessary to "look realistically" at the fact that "it would be illusory" to believe that a person's relationship with his work can be divorced from material interests. So there is a clear reassertion of the socialist principle of distribution of income (to each according to his work), with the implicit acceptance of even a broad range of social and earnings situations.

But, Gorbachev also warns, "when one considers the issue of raising the country to a qualitatively new stage in the socioeconomic process, it becomes clear that the solution of the problem is indissolubly linked with the attainment of a new level in the development of socialist democracy." In other words the so-called "improvement" cannot remain confined to production relations but must also extend to the sytem of political relations. This, not only because their ossification causes the same phenomena of dissatisfaction complained of in the other sphere, but also because it becomes impossible to negotiate the narrow straits through which ("There is no other way forward...") the USSR must pass without activating all energies and involving each individual citizen.

Gorbachev uses dramatic language to describe the phase in which the country finds itself and the need to take the qualitative leap forward with "revolutionary elan," to impart a "national character" to the process of stepping up the economy, and to instill "into the social awareness," as has not yet been done, the realization that this is a transformation no less radical or substantial and no less obligatory than the process of industrializing the country in the thirties.

Objective Differences Within Society

He urges the social sciences to produce "realistic conclusions that at the same time are capable of mobilizing, substantively, the ways and means for achieving major economic, sociopolitical, and moral transformations." He says that the development of research (a year ago Chernenko circumscribed the area when he said that "there are truths not amenable to revisions and problems that were unanimously resolved long ago") "is inconceivable without the active competition of ideas, without discussion, without a free, constructive, and creative exchange of opinions," and he criticizes "conformism" and "adaptation to the temporary situation" as "contraindicated."

He urges for education and professional training a qualitative leap forward in the "technological and cultural" training of workers and peasants and states the need for "mass study of economics," involving a rewriting of text books so that [illegible] assimilate its basic concepts and their practical application. But to the party he presents the radical question of how to "kindle the interest and aware approach of millions of people," how to extend their scope for initiative, and how to involve them in the management of the economy and the state. Gorbachev sees the answer in the activation of all forms of participation and self-management, partly as a means of supervision from below of the activity of the administrative bodies, and says that it is necessary to have confidence "in the strength, the intelligence, and the talent, the great capacity for hard work" of people who "have seen a great deal and lived through a great deal," who do not accept "simplistic answers to their questions," and who perceive "acutely the hypocrisy that stems from the inability or reluctance to reveal the real contradictions of social development, the causes of the problems that occupy and preoccupy them."

Though the principle of democratic centralism in economic and social management remains unchanged, "under present conditions" it must be handled in such a way as to "extend and expand" the democratic aspect of the formula because "the greater this is -- the more complete and extensive the masses' participation in management -- the more dynamic our development will be." He warns at the same time that, although the efficiency of centralized leadership requires "the development" of the latter aspect, this need "is contradicted by the intention of controlling everything from the center." In fact "an accomplished leadership does not confine but on the contrary extends the scope for initiative for people, working collectives, and local bodies."

In the final analysis, Gorbachev warns, the battle will not be won unless all Soviets and particularly the younger generations realize that "without the hard work, commitment, and complete dedication of each and everyone it is impossible to forge ahead and impossible even to preserve what we have already achieved." These new generations, "for whom the historic gains of our system are as natural and established as the air we breathe" and who, Gorbachev warns, "are used to comparing our situation not with the past but with the highest standards of socialism." [sentence as published]

FURTHER REPORTS ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Leaders Shown on TV

LD271439 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 27 March 1985 in the "Novosti" newscast carries a 7-minute video report on the proceedings of the 27 March session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

The report opens showing leaders entering the hall to take their seats on the platform. Gorbachev enters first, via the central aisle. Gromyko enters from the left. Grishin and Solomentsev follow behind Gorbachev.

After the leaders take their seats they are shown in the following order, from left to right: front row -- Gromyko, Gorbachev, aisle; second row -- Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Grishin, aisle; third row -- Demichev, Dolgikh, Chebrikov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, aisle.

The announcer names the speakers at the session as brief clips of their speeches are shown. The speakers are named and shown in the following order: Deputy Shcherbak, chairman of the Krasnodar Krayispolkom; Deputy Naberezhnov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Obispolkom; Deputy Monastyreva, vegetable growers team leader of the Komsomolets Sovkhoz in Volgograd Oblast; Deputy Praust, first deputy chairman of the Leningrad Obispolkom; Deputy Nikonov, president of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agriculture; Deputy (Ens), chairman of the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz in Omsk Oblast; Deputy Rogozhina, vegetable growers team leaders at the Zhdanov Kolkhoz in Astrakhan Oblast; Deputy Aleksankin, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, RSFSR first deputy minister of land improvement and water economy and head of the Main Administration for Non-Chernozem Hydroconstruction [Glavnonechernozemvodstroy]; Deputy Voronin, first secretary of Zernograd Raykom in Rostov Oblast; Deputy Sadriddinov, first deputy chairman of the Baskhir ASSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Duboshin, land reclamation team leader at the Rodina Sovkhoz in Kuybyshev Oblast; Deputy Mavrin, chairman of the Amur Obispolkom; Deputy Zakharov, second secretary of the Vladimir Obkom; and Deputy Naumov, RSFSR minister of fruit and vegetable cultivation.

As the announcer lists the speakers, occasional shots of the platform show the seating arrangement as follows, from left to right: second row -- Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, aisle; third row -- Kapitonov, Ligachev, aisle. The seats previously occupied by other leaders are vacant.

Further in the report many shots of the platform show the seats reoccupied as formerly with further figures now identified right of the aisle. The complete plan is as follows, from left to right: first row -- Gromyko, Gorbachev, aisle, Ryzhkov, Kapitonov, Zimyanin; second row -- Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Grishin, aisle, Ligachev; third row, Demichev, Dolgikh, Chebrikov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, aisle.

The report concludes as the announcer says that the deputies unanimously adopted a resolution on the question under discussion. The participants raise their hands and the announcer notes that the first session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work as that point.

Vorotnikov Speech

PM271159 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Mar 85 Sole Edition p 1, 4

["RSFSR Council of Ministers Statement on Its Forthcoming Activity," delivered by FSFSR Council of Ministers Chairman V.I. Vorotnikov at 26 March RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! Permit me on behalf of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, formed by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, to express sincere gratitude for the lofty trust invested in us.

Allow me to assure the party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the republic that the RSFSR government, fully aware of its lofty responsibility to the party and people, will do everything necessary to ensure that successful fulfillment of the duties imposed on it by the Constitution and the Law on the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR.

Comrade deputies! The first session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, is taking place in an atmosphere of universal approval of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum, which demonstrated with new force the people's close cohesion around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and the undivided support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. It is taking place in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm evoked by the preparations for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The plenum's unanimous election of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has met with the warm approval of all Communists and all Soviet people and a broad international response.

It was stressed at the plenum that the strategic line elaborated by the 26th party congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums was and is unchanged. It is a line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, improving all aspects of society's life, and ensuring lasting peace.

The RSFSR government will direct its activity toward the implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU for the present stage. Under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, it will concentrate its efforts on the main avenues of the improvement of developed socialism and on the fuller utilization of its potential and advantages, relying on the masses' enthusiasm and creativity. In putting into practice the decisions of the party and the Soviet Government, in the course of the implementation of plans the RSFSR Council of Ministers will seek the dynamic, stable economic and social development of all regions of the republic and an increase in the RSFSR's contribution to strengthening the unified national economic complex and the country's defense might.

In accordance with the Communist Party's line, measures will be implemented to further increase the Soviet people's well-being, develop science and culture, improve the health care and education system, and create favorable conditions for the harmonious development of the individual.

The RSFSR is a fraternal community uniting more than 100 socialist nations and ethnic groups. The government will unswervingly pursue the party's policy of strengthening the peoples' friendship, that great gain of socialism and very important condition of the flourishing of our great multinational motherland.

As before, the Council of Ministers will focus the main attention on ensuring the economy's further upsurge, its planned development, and the efficient utilization of all the available production and scientific potential.

In stepping up work in this direction in every way, the government sets the task of ensuring that RSFSR ministries and departments, local soviet and economic organs, associations, and enterprises secure an acceleration in the economic growth rate, increase production efficiency, strengthen discipline, mobilize all available reserves, make rational use of work time and production capacities, and improve output quality.

The paramount duty must be the unconditional fulfillment of the current year's plans and socialist pledges, first and foremost as regards the additional growth of labor productivity, the reduction in the prime cost of output, savings of fuel, energy, and other material resources, and the observance of contracts for deliveries and output quality. In this respect great significance will be attached to the implementation of the pledge adopted by the collectives of the republic's enterprises and organizations to work for 2 days of the current year on saved materials, raw materials, and fuel.

The planned development of the economy presupposes the resolution of current tasks with a close eye on the long-term prospects. Therefore in setting targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan and in putting them into practice the RSFSR government will proceed on the basis that the new 5-year plan is one of profound qualitative changes in production, a decisive breakthrough in the intensification of production on the basis of a significant acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the renewal of production capital, and the raising of its technical level. It is our direct duty, our immediate practical task to implement the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum on achieving a decisive turning point in the transfer of the national economy onto a footing of intensive development and reaching the most advanced scientific and technical positions and the world's highest level of productivity of social labor in a short space of time.

The struggle for economical management of the economy remains a matter of paramount importance. The government will persistently strive to ensure that in all sectors and at all associations and enterprises economical use is made of raw materials, fuel, and other material and technical resources.

Constant attention will be devoted to questions of the rational siting of production forces and the planned development of territorial production complexes. There will be an increase in the rate of opening up the oil and gas deposits of West Siberia, the natural wealth of the Baykal-Amur-Mainline Railroad zone, and the development of the economy and culture of the republic's northern and eastern regions.

The attention of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was and is focused on questions of the further development of agriculture and the implementation of the food program. The activity of the ministries and departments belonging to the agro-industrial complex must continue to be directed toward strengthening and making better use of the material and technical base of agricultural production, ensuring the introduction of scientifically substantiated farming systems everywhere so as to guarantee high, stable yields and gross harvests of grain and other food crops, ensuring the accelerated development of livestock raising, and increasing the efficiency of the state resources that are invested in agriculture. Work to implement the programs for the further development of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia, the Far East, and other regions of the republic will be stepped up.

Work on land reclamation must be raised to a qualitatively new level.

Considerable efforts lie ahead to fulfill the targets set in the long-term reclamation program and implement a package of measures to improve the technical standard of existing irrigation and drainage systems, improve the operating service, and on this basis ensure a guaranteed increase in the production of agricultural produce.

Ministries, departments, and local soviet and economic organs are called upon in the coming period to step up work to promote the social restructuring of the countryside, to hold on to cadres, and to further improve working, living, and leisure conditions for agricultural workers.

The government attaches great significance to improving capital construction and to the rational utilization of the resources allocated for this purpose. The paramount task is to prevent the scattering of capital investments, reduce the time taken to construct projects, reduce the level of uncompleted construction to the normative, make more efficient use of state resources, and channel them first and foremost into the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises.

As before, the Council of Ministers will display day-to-day concern for the development of transport and communications. Ministries, departments, and local soviet organs must adopt additional measures to ensure the fuller, better quality satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy and the population for all forms of transport services, to improve the work of motor transport and the river fleet, to considerably step up the construction of roads, including intrafarm roads, and to continue work to develop all forms of communications.

Thr further development of the republic's production forces requires the all-around improvement of the system of management of the national economy and new forms of economic activity. To this end the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive measures to make the economic machinery run smoothly and introduce new forms of labor organization will continue. Economic experiments will take place on a wider scale.

It is important, as the party Central Committee demands, to continue to strengthen socialist ownership, improve the level or organization, order, and discipline, and strictly observe the socialist rule of law. Organs of state power and administration are called upon to set an example of a businesslike, creative work style. The most important thing in the work of the state apparatus is to be able to see what is new in good time, to support initiative, to take a matter, once started, to its conclusion, to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of party and government directives, and to eradicate departmental and local self-interest and bureaucracy.

Comrade deputies! Our Leninist party's supreme goal is to increase the people's well-being and improve all aspects of their life. This is the ultimate aim of the development of the socialist economy. Every year the social resources allocated for the satisfaction of the population's constantly growing requirements are increased. At the same time we must proceed on the basis that the improvement of a person's living conditions must be based on his growing contribution to the common cause.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers regards it as a task of great state importance to ensure increasingly high material provision and an increasingly rich cultural and spiritual life of the working people of the RSFSR. This will be the aim of the implementation of the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods and the service sphere. Republican and local organs are to develop work to utilize all potential for increasing the output of goods the population needs, improving their quality, and improving services to urban and rural dwellers.

The government will step up attention toward questions of the work of municipal services, the provision of well-appointed housing for the population, and the provision of gas supplies to settlements. It will take measures to further improve the quality of medical services to the population.

The greatest attentiveness will continue to be paid to those who took part in the Great Patriotic War and to labor veterans, and everything possible will be done to improve their material and living conditions.

Our most important duty is concern for children, for the young generation. The government and republican and local organs will actively put into practice the reform of general and vocational education, persistently resolve questions of improving the training process and labor education for students, and strive consistently for the main goal: improving the quality of education, young people's ideological and moral tempering, and their preparation for life and work.

Cultural and artistic organs and institutions are called upon to do more active work in the moral and aesthetic education of Soviet people and the organization of their meaningful leisure activities and to improve cultural services for the urban population, and particularly for the rural population.

In its activity in the leadership of economic and cultural building in the republic, in accordance with party decisions, the government will do everything to help increase the activeness of local soviet organs in exercising their rights as regards ensuring the comprehensive development of the economy, the rational utilization of natural resources, environmental conservation, the satisfaction of the population's constantly growing requirements, and the improvement of services to the population.

Comrade deputies! Expressing the will of the RSFSR working people, the Council of Ministers fully supports the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, a course aimed at ensuring favorable international conditions for socialist creation, defending and strengthening universal peace, and developing equal cooperation among countries.

The RSFSR government considers it its sacred duty to actively promote the efforts of our party and start to further consolidate the socialist community's cohesion and develop the fraternal countries' all-around cooperation. Working people in the republic, as in the whole country, are in solidarity with the struggle of the developing states and all leading, democratic forces to strengthen independence and social progress, and are opposed to any encroachments on the peoples' sovereignty and freedom.

We note with satisfaction that the Soviet initiatives indicating a constructive, realistic way of curbing the arms race and promoting arms limitation and reduction have met with a broad response throughout the world. The Soviet Union consistently seeks mutually acceptable accords aimed at improving the international situation and delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

Comrade deputies! The election to the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics and to the local soviets were a major event in the country's sociopolitical life and an important mobilizing factor in preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The election campaign, its results, and the voters' instructions express full approval of the political course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

In moving toward the 27th CPSU Congress and the nationwide holiday of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory. In the Great Patriotic War, working people in the republic, as in the whole country, are augmenting their efforts to strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might, strengthen peace, and develop international cooperation.

Permit me, comrade deputies, on behalf of the RSFSR Council of Ministers to once again express sincere gratitude for the trust invested in us and to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet that the republic's government will work persistently and staunchly for the sake of the successful implementation of the party's plans and the further flourishing of our great motherland's economic and culture!

Information Report on Proceedings

PM271609 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Mar 85 Sole Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The 1st session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, opened in Moscow in the Great Kremlin Palace on 26 March 1985 at 1000.

The deputies and guests of the session stood and greeted with prolonged, tumultuous applause Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, M.S. Solomentsev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Y.K. Ligachev, and N.I. Ryzhkov.

On the instructions of the Council of Elders, Deputy V.M. Manyukhin submitted a proposal to give the floor to Deputy S.V. Vonsovskiy, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Urals Scientific Center Presidium, holder of USSR State Prizes, and Hero of Socialist Labor, to open the first session.

Deputy S.V. Vonsovskiy delivered an introductory speech and declared the first session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet open.

The deputies and guests of the session honored with a minute's silence the bright memory of the late Deputy K. U. Chernenko, that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet, on a proposal of Deputies A.M. Roganov and P.P. Mozhayev, who spoke on behalf of the Council of Elders, unanimously elected Deputy N.M. Gribachev chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and Deputies A.S. Dvornikova, V.A. Yedeleva, N.F. Zavarnova, P.N. Nezhdanov, YE.A. Norka, S.P. Thechev, V.S. Chicherov, and V.N. Shtygashev deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

On the proposal of Deputy A.B. Bagautdinov, who spoke on the instructions of the Council of Elders, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet approved the agenda and order of work for the session.

The following items were included on the agenda for the session:

1. Election of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commissions.
2. Election of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
3. Formation of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions.
4. Ratification of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees.
5. Formation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.
6. Formation of the RSFSR People's Control Committee.
7. Election of the RSFSR Supreme Court.
8. Measures to step up the organizational work of RSFSR

Soviet and economic organs in implementing the long-term reclamation program and increasing the efficiency of utilization of reclaimed land in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum.

After this, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet went on to examine the first item on the session's agenda -- the election of the Credentials Commission.

On the proposal of Deputy D.I. Karabanov, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, consisting of 39 people, was elected. D.N. Gagarov was commission chairman. After an hour's break, the morning sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's first session continued. Deputy N.M. Grihachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, took the chair.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy D.N. Gagarov, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the verification of the credentials of deputies elected to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Having examined the submission of the Credentials Commission, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, in accordance with Article 105 of the RSFSR Constitution, resolves: To recognize the credentials of the 974 RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputies elected 24 February 1985 for the corresponding electorial okrugs."

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet then went on to elect the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Deputy Ye. K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took the floor.

He noted that M.A. Yasnov worked for a long time as chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and has now retired for health reasons. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, Ye.K. Ligachev submitted a proposal, supported by the party group and the Council of Elders, proposing the election of Deputy V.P. Orlov as chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Ye.K. Ligachev noted that the CPSU Central Committee was proceeding on the basis that V.P. Orlov has passed through a good school of party and soviet work and has great experience of leadership activity. V.P. Orlov worked as chairman of the gorispolkom and the oblispolkom in Kuybyshev Oblast, and as first secretary of Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom. Since 1979 he has been first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Comrade V.P. Orlov is noted for his creative energy, great industriousness, and high exactingness. This proposal was adopted unanimously.

V.P. Orlov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, took the platform. "Esteemed comrade deputies," he said, "permit me to express deep gratitude and cordial thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the high honor and trust you have placed in me by electing me chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I assure the CPSU Central Committee and RSFSR Supreme Soviet that I will apply all my efforts, experience, and knowledge to justifying the lofty trust placed in me."

"Comrade deputies! Under Article 114 of the RSFSR Constitution, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium consists of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, 17 deputy chairmen, including one deputy chairman from each autonomous republic, plus the secretary and 20 members of the Presidium." Deputy V.P. Orlov submitted for examination by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet the list of personnel of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected 17 deputy chairmen, the secretary, and 20 members of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet went on to examine the next item on the agenda -- the formation of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions. A resolution "On the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions" was adopted and the commissions and their chairmen were appointed. Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, read out the statement of Deputy V.I. Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

"To the chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. In accordance with Article 123 of the RSFSR Constitution, the RSFSR Council of Ministers considers its duties exhausted and resigns its powers to the newly elected RSFSR Supreme Soviet. The RSFSR Council of Ministers asks you to bring this statement to the attention of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet." "V. Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. 26 March 1985."

Deputy N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took the floor. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, he submitted a proposal to approve the activity of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Making a positive assessment of V.I. Vorotnikov's work as chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the party Central Committee decided to recommend him again for this high post. It was also proposed to instruct Deputy V.I. Vorotnikov to submit for examination by the Supreme Soviet a proposal on the composition of the RSFSR Government. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet took note of the RSFSR Council of Ministers statement to the effect that the RSFSR Government resigns its powers to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, approved the activity of the republic's Council of Ministers, appointed Comrade Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and instructed him to submit proposals to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the composition of the RSFSR Government. The RSFSR Council of Ministers was instructed to continue to fulfill its duties until the formation by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of a new RSFSR Council of Ministers.

After this, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet went on to examine the next item on the agenda -- the ratification of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. A report on this question was delivered by Deputy K.P. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet ratified the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees and adopted the corresponding laws and resolutions.

The second session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1500. On the government benches were Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Alivev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, M.S. Solomentsev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Y.K. Ligachev, and N.I. Ryzhkov. Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chaired the meeting.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet commenced examination of the question of the formation of the government of the Russian Federation -- the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Deputy V.I. Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, took the floor. In accordance with Article 123 of the RSFSR Constitution and the instructions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, he submitted for approval the composition of the RSFSR Council of Ministers approved by the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet party group, and the Council of Elders. The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the composition of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers statement on the forthcoming activity was delivered by Deputy V.I. Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution approving the main guidelines for the forthcoming activity of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The Supreme Soviet then unanimously approved the composition of the RSFSR People's Control Committee and elected the RSFSR Supreme Court.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet commenced examination of the next item on the agenda -- the measures to step up the [illegible] implementing the long-term land reclamation program and to increase the efficiency of the utilization of reclaimed land in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum. A report on this question was delivered by Deputy L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the report: L.I. Matveyev (Kuzminskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow), I.Kh. Sadykov (Kukmorskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR), and N.S. Aleksandrov (Saratovskiy Rural Electoral Okrug).

The second sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet then ended. The session continues its work 27 March.

Leading Body Members Elected

PM280937 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 27 March 1985 in its sole edition carries on pages 2, 3, and 5 the RSFSR Supreme Soviet resolutions on the election of RSFSR leadership bodies.

The following were elected to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Deputy chairmen: T.G. Ivanova, F.V. Sultanov, A.A. Badiyev, A.D. Umalatov, B.K. Chabdarov, G.G. Tsakirov, I.I. Senkin, A.F. Syutkin, V.I. Romanov, A.O. Piksayev, T.B. Sabanov, A.B. Bagautdinov, Ch.-D.B. Onchar, A.I. Tubylov, Kh.Kh. Bokov, A.P. Petrov, and L.N. Grigoryeva;

Secretary: Kh. P. Neshkov.

The resolution also lists the pres dium members.

The following were elected deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet:

A.S. Dvornikova, V.A. Yedeleva, N.F. Zavarnova, N.P. Nezhdanov, Ye.A. Norka, S.P. Tkachev, V.S. Chicherov, and V.N. Shtygashev.

The resolution on the formation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers names V.I. Voretnikov as chairman, with V.K. Gusev and L.B. Yermin as first deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and the following as deputy chairmen: A.V. Aleksankin, L.A. Gorshkov, I.N. Dmitriyev, V.I. Kazakov, Ye.F. Karplova, L.P. Lykova, N.I. Maslennikov, who is also chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, and Ye.M. Chekharin. The RSFSR ministers are then listed, including the following new appointments: N.M. Prilepo as minister of the forestry industry; V.G. Arkhipov as minister of the fuel industry; Yu.I. Lomakin as chairman of the RSFSR Gossnab; and I.I. Zarubin as RSFSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs.

The resolution on the formation of the RSFSR People's Control Committee names V.F. Konnov as chairman, A.V. Romantsov as first deputy chairman, and Yu. A. Krachenko, Yu.D. Melkov, and A.P. Surin as deputy chairmen, also listing the committee members.

The resolution on the election of the RSFSR Supreme Court states that N.P. Malshakov was elected chairman, with V.P. Verin, N.Yu. Sergeyeva, L.D. Smirnov, and V.V. Shubin as deputy chairmen, and also lists the members of the Supreme Court.

EDITORIAL PONDERS TASKS FACING ECONOMY

PM271632 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Mood for Action"]

[Excerpt] The mood for action! It has been generated in our country by the work of the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March Plenum and the results of elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets of peoples deputies. The plenum's materials and the election results have received nationwide support and have demonstrated the Soviet people's boundless trust in the party and our society's monolithic cohesion.

The mood for action today means above all fulfilling plans and socialist pledges, scaling the heights in labor productivity defined for the last year of the current 5-year plan, and creating solid groundwork for the future. It means striving to achieve a decisive turning point in the transition of the entire national economy to the path of intensification.

The mood for action also means courageously and energetically overcoming the difficulties in the economy caused by the unusually harsh and difficult winter. Unfortunately, certain disruptions were allowed to occur in the fulfillment of the outlined plans. In the first 2 months of this year the overall volume of industrial output grew more slowly than envisaged by the plan. Targets for the production and delivery of the most important products were not entirely fulfilled. The greatest lags were permitted by the associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers.

In January the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, for instance, failed to deliver tens of thousands of metric tons of mineral fertilizers to farms where industrial techniques of grain cultivation are being introduced. In February the situation did not improve; moreover, the debt increased. Yet supplying "industrial" crops with fertilizers is not some kind of unexpected task for the ministry. It was given to the department in good time and, it can be said, with a safety margin.

Alas, not only this ministry but also a number of other ministries and departments failed to take effective measures to stabilize the work of their enterprises under winter conditions, to more fully use production potential, and to strengthen delivery discipline. Regarding consumer goods, the transition to the production of high quality articles in high demand continues to proceed only slowly.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have reduced livestock productivity, and in a number of places, for example, the Uzbek and Latvian SSR's, Kirov, Gorkiy, Saratov, and Perm Oblasts, Chuvashia, and Tselinograd Oblast, milk yields on livestock units started falling in October, when there was no hint of frost and feed was available, albeit not abundantly. However, not all local soviets and rayon agro-industrial associations displayed professionalism and concentrated their work in labor collectives, while others substituted session mania, conferences in the center, or telephone reprimands.

The main task now in all spheres of the national economy is to restore the normal course of production without delay, ensure the smooth and uninterrupted working of all its components, and make up for the omissions. The downward amendment of plans must not be permitted at all.

The activity of any labor collective must now be based on clear awareness of the principle that the improvement of life, yours and that of the country as a whole, is based on the real daily contribution to affairs by each and every person.

Local soviets, ministries, departments, and their economic organs are called upon to show an ability to effectively implement resolutions, operate in a timely and thorough fashion, and support and encourage in every possible way people's creative and labor activeness.

A very important aspect of soviets' everyday activity is to improve their work style and economic and social work on the basis of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and subsequent plenums and to strictly observe legality, discipline, and order. It is the duty of people's deputies not to tolerate window dressing, empty words, conceit, protectionism, and the use of official positions for personal ends: in short, all phenomena that do not accord with our way of life.

The main task for improving the style of leadership on the part of soviets, ministries, and departments is to improve work with cadres. This demand was again voiced at the Extraordinary Central Committee March Plenum. The party will continue to pursue the line of increasing the demands made of leaders at any level and increasing responsibility for the assigned task. This line is fully supported by our people.

Time demands heightened intensity in work in all sectors of the national economy and the social sphere, and a constant, purposeful mood for action is the guarantee of the country's successes on the road to the 27th CPSU Congress and the implementation of the party's program tasks.

BRIEFS

ILICHEVSK SHIP CONSTRUCTION -- The Yevpatoriya, a new kind of motor ship, the first to be built in the ship-building shop of the ship repair plant named after the 50th anniversary of the USSR in Ilichevsk, has successfully passed its running trials in a cruise to its home port. Notwithstanding a 5-point storm, the craft arrived quickly at the Crimean shore, having shown excellent navigating qualities. The ship-building shop is now building another craft of the same type. It has begun the serial production of passenger motor ships that will ply Black Sea routes under all weather conditions. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1415 GMT 28 Feb 85 AU]

GAS EXTRACTION OUTPUT -- Moscow, 7 Mar (TASS) -- Soviet natural gas extraction has reached the annual output level of 587 billion cubic meters, TASS has been told by Vladimir Filanovskiy, chief of the department of enterprises of the oil and gas industry of the Gosplan. Output is still growing. The USSR now produces one-third of the world's natural gas. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 7 Mar 85 LD]

EDITORIAL VIEWS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CADRES' TRAINING

PM281121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Agro-Industrial Cadres"]

[Text] Before they became leaders, the "old men," the glorious representatives of the kolkhoz "presiding' corps in the past, Posmitnyy, Buyanov, Chukhno, Pereverzev, and others, did not have the time or opportunity to study sciences thoroughly. That was how their destiny took shape at the dawn of collectivization. But, as wise and venturesome practical workers with experience of life, they followed V.I. Lenin's mandate and studied, studied, and studied all their lives. Remolding all their new knowledge into specific deeds, they achieved outstanding successes in production and in establishing fine labor collectives.

Today's agricultural VUZ graduate has been quite well trained in theory, and if he loves practical work and knows how to assimilate what is new, he will make a good specialist and production organizer. In addition, a network of institutes, schools, and courses operates in the country, where about 250,000 leading workers and specialists from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial enterprises undergo retraining and improve their qualifications every year.

This matter has been quite well organized in Belgorod Oblast, for instance. In the past students were usually sent to the Voronezh Agricultural Institute, and students was what they were there: They received general theoretical information, often without any direct bearing on the specialization and nature of the specific production facility where they were employed. Now, out of 6 months of study they spend 4 months at leading base kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The remaining time is devoted to theory, to very topical theory: relationships within the agro-industrial complex, sectorial management in the economy, and the introduction of the collective contract. During their practical training the trainees become unofficial deputy leaders of base farms. A number of specialists who were not leaders before this training are later elected kolkhoz chairmen.

Cadres' study has been quite well organized in several oblasts of the Ukraine and in Belorussia and Lithuania.

However, as the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Further Improvement of the Raising of the Qualifications of Leading Cadres and Specialists Within the System of Agro-industrial Complex" notes, and methods that have taken shape in this matter do not fully meet the requirements and tasks of cadres policy.

Study plans and training programs are not up to date. They are often not linked to specific questions of production intensification. Few leading scientists and specialists and leaders of party, soviet, and economic organs and leading enterprises are recruited to teach. As a result, classes are often of a general, abstract nature and fail to be of any real benefit to students. The agro-industrial ministries and departments are doing little to strengthen the educational establishments' material-technical base.

The resolution that has been adopted outlines specific measures to eliminate these shortcomings. Thus, the collectives of the educational establishments where agro-industrial cadres improve their qualifications must above all ensure that students make an in-depth study of the party's economic policy. That is how the question is put! -- all of economic policy in its diversity and dialectical unity, and, of course, agrarian policy -- a very important aspect of that policy.

It is essential that students assimilate well the latest achievements of science, technology, and leading experience and modern methods of production planning and management.

It is very important that educational establishments are called on to engage in earnest in teaching methodology and analyzing the practical introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract. To be frank, these are not strong points for many agro-industrial leaders and specialists. They understand the undisputed strength and benefit of financial autonomy that is not merely formal and of an effective contract. They set to work with verve, but they frequently suffer a setback. Their own knowledge is inadequate and they have nowhere to draw knowledge from. You cannot copy a contract from your neighbor or bring it in from a long way off. It requires precise consideration of the features of your economic unit, its prospects, the state and mood of the collective, and of social conditions, and the unfailing combination of independence and responsibility in all echelons of planning and production.

Unfortunately, existing methodological instructions take only poor consideration of this and in general are so overloaded with unnecessary details and regulations and have such a scientific appearance that they are sometimes incomprehensible to specialist and VUZ teacher alike. It is to be hoped that the new standard of training of cadres will demand that scientists, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems finally develop comprehensive, flexible methods of organizing the collective contract.

Study is being organized in a new way at republican and union levels. In 1985 republican higher schools of management of the agro-industrial complex are to be organized. As a rule it is recommended that they be situated on the territory of leading agricultural VUZes so they can make use of the institute's training and scientific base. Workers of ministries and departments belonging to the agro-industrial complex and also the leading cadres of agro-industrial complex and also the leading cadres of agro-industrial associations should improve their qualifications at these schools and their branches.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture higher school of agricultural management is being transformed into the all-union higher school of management of the agro-industrial complex. The student contingent is formed on the basis of a principle similar to the republican but at a higher level.

It is planned to recruit eminent party and soviet workers, scientists, and leading specialists from Gosplan, Gossnab, and agro-industrial ministeries and departments to teach in the higher schools.

So there is large-scale and very important business ahead. The modern leader and specialist of any rank must know a lot and be able to do a lot and, the main thing, must not stagnate in this knowledge, must not live with an old baggage of knowledge, however reliable it may seem. The improvement of the system of raising the qualifications of agro-industrial leaders and specialists will undoubtedly enrich our cadres, promote new talented, educated, large-scale economic leaders from their ranks, and serve to intensify all sectors of the agro-industrial complex and to implement the food program.

AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY DISCUSSES SPRING TASKS

LD221058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] An expanded session of the Presidium of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after Lenin took place in Moscow on 21 March. At the microphone is our commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

An exclusively important question was discussed today at the agricultural academy. The talk was about the features of this year's spring and the tasks of scientific establishments connected with the harvest. A report was delivered by Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, president of the academy. Scientists-agrarians who spoke at the session noted that this year it is necessary not only to fulfill all plans but also to make up as much as possible for arrears in output in the preceding 4 years of the 5-year plan period. The situation taking shape in farming is not a simple one [nye prostaya] although as a whole it is more favorable than last year. However, a creative approach is needed to resolve many questions on sowing equipment and crop care. There are areas where twice and even four times as much snow as usual has accumulated in the fields. In certain oblasts the soil has been deeply frozen and will not be able to immediately take in melted snow, and scientists today discussed recommednations on how to obtain high yields under the conditions of each specific region. Apart from the zonal features of this spring's farming tactic there are also general ones, typical for considerable territories. Here is what Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, president of the academy, said about them in particular, in delivering his report:

[Begin Nikonov recording] Spring is coming later than usual. The general [illegible] consists of reducing the vegetation period, so that the ripening of late spring crops, in particular, does not coincide with the period when we have drought and dry winds. Can this be done? Yes. We do have [illegible] at our disposal. First, organized sowing in short periods of time; the selection of varieties and seed material; regulating the norms of sowing taking into account moisture, weediness, and other objective factors. We cannot give room and living space to weeds. It is evident that one must consider the danger of bread grains drowning since in some places there has been quite enough precipitation. [end recording]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA URGES BETTER LEGAL TRAINING

PM261207 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Military Law and Order"]

[Text] Practical activity in the application and implementation of the provisions and demands of Soviet law's an important area of all the service, organizational, and educational work of commanders, political organs, and headquarters. The troops' training, service, and routine are being organized. Orders are being issued and disciplinary work carried out. Records are kept of personnel and equipment. When this work accords with the letter and spirit of laws, military regulations and other normative acts, the standard of organization and cohesion of military collectives and discipline of personnel are higher and there are better results in training and educating troops and in ensuring the constant combat readiness of units and ships.

This principle is very apparent in the life of N Regiment in the Moscow Military District. The regiment's personnel are achieving regular successes in combat training and service and in strengthening discipline and regulation procedure. All this is governed to a considerable extent by skillfully organized legal work. The regimental commander and his deputies and staff show constant concern for the legal training and education of officers and the legal validity of their decisions and strictly monitor all aspects of the regiment's life and activity to ensure that they accord with the legal norms. Also important is the fact that through the efforts of staff officers V. Podobed, A. Baranov, and others the clerical work is done properly, all the requisite instruction documents are available, they are delivered promptly to the people requiring them and, if necessary, they are explained to the entire personnel.

Unfortunately, the situation is not the same everywhere. A number of units are violating the procedure for organizing and holding classes and for garrison and guard duty. There are still cases of bad disciplinary practice and incorrect procedure when exacting financial penalties. There are shortcomings in the provision of the requisite rations for servicemen, in recording, utilizing, and writing off material and financial resources, in work with complaints, in the leadership of labor collectives, and in work with citizens' letters and requests.

The interests of combat readiness and of the strengthening of discipline demand an all-around improvement in the standard of legal work in units and on ships, in military establishments, and at enterprises and a resolute effort to stamp out all deviations from established procedure and rules and to ensure the unconditional observance of legality in officers' activity. The solution of these tasks primarily depends on the improvement of ideological tempering and moral education and greater legal competence on the part of command and political cadres, especially unit and ship commanders. The legal training of graduates of military training establishments should be more thorough. Classes in officer training and Marxist-Leninist studies are intended to help increase officers' legal knowledge. Better use should be made of the potential of schools of legal knowledge. Scientific and practical conferences should be held on topical problems relating to the methods of establishing and maintaining regulation order and strengthening discipline and the legal education of servicemen. The practice whereby an officer appointed to command a unit or ship is familiarized with the instruction documents and taught how to conduct legal work should be extended. In the solution of legal questions, commanders and staffs should make more active use of the assistance of subunits of the juridical service and military prosecutors' offices and tribunals.

Monitoring of the state of legal work in units and on ships by senior commanders, staffs, and political organs should be more regular and more effective. A subunit of a Pacific Ocean Fleet unit violated the regulations relating to the training of personnel for guard duty. They were able to impose on a serviceman a penalty not provided for in the regulations, and Captain 3d Class V. Shirokov was recalled from leave as the result of a verbal order by a commander who had no right to interrupt the officer's leave. Unfortunately, the inspectors who went to the unit failed to make a proper assessment of these and other instances of violations of legality. It took a superior headquarters commission to expose and eliminate the violations.

The people who are given the job of checking the state of affairs in units and on ships must adopt a very responsible approach and pay the closest attention to the methods used to achieve the various indicators in training and service and to the way the demands of laws, regulations, and other normative acts are fulfilled. It is a good idea for inspection teams to include military lawyers. Senior commanders, political organs, and party organizations should react more effectively to instances in which, after protests from military prosecutors, individual orders issued in contravention of laws or regulations are rescinded, and also to military prosecutors' and investigators' and military tribunals' interlocutory decisions on the causes of and conditions that contributed to the offenses.

Frequently, errors in legal work occur because the unit or ship officials have not been able to check an instruction document when elaborating and adopting a particular decision. This is due either to careless clerical work or simply to absence of the requisite document. Cases such as these came to light in some units of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Sometimes people ask the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial board for an explanation of various statutes simply because they are unable to acquaint themselves with the relevant legal acts where they are serving. It is necessary to regulate the use of instruction documents, ensure that the people who require them get them quickly, and improve legal propaganda.

Concern for strengthening legality and regulation order in units and on ships must be reflected in the activity of party organizations. They are called upon to make a principled assessment of every violation of laws or regulations and attempts to color the real state of affairs and even conceal offenses. Trade union and Komsomol organizations, people's control workers, members of internal inspection commissions, and Army and Navy press organs must exercise a more active influence on activity to strengthen legality and law and order.

Legal work is an important means of improving personnel organization and discipline and creating a more businesslike atmosphere in military collectives. Commanders, political organs, staffs, and all officials must skillfully carry out the work and organize subordinates' day-to-day life in line with the demands of Soviet laws and military regulations.